

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME XXI.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1921

NUMBER 25

No more convincing evidence of TALLOFATS superiority could be desired than the fact that so many mills of prominence have chosen TALLOFATS as the sizing which gives them the best results.



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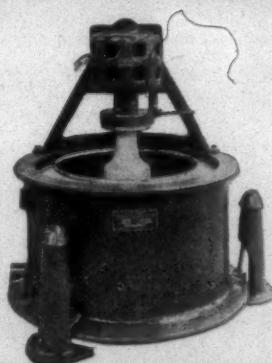
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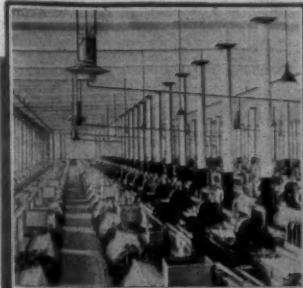
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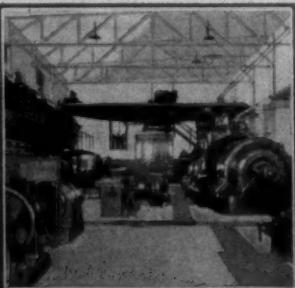
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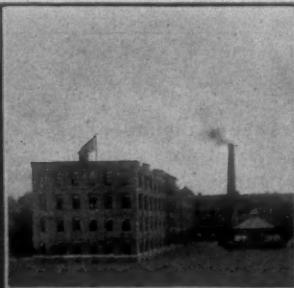
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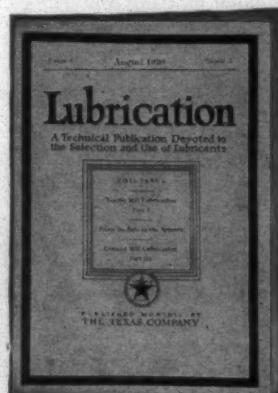
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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A Disinterested View of Strike Situation

(By Lenoir Chambers in the Greensboro Daily News.)

In a smoke-filled hotel room in Concord the other night when watches were pushing up close to the small hours—the night before the Locke Mills resumed operations after a six months strike—John J. Dean, organizer and agitator of the United Textile Workers of America and one of the directing heads of the present strike of some 8,000 cotton mill operatives in Mecklenburg and Cabarrus counties, said these words:

"The present strike is the great test between the United Textile Workers of America and the cotton mill owners of the South. If the textile workers fail, the organization is done with in the South. If we win, and we know we are going to win, there won't be any occasion for any more strikes—the mill owners will know what we can do and they will accede to our demands without the necessity of a strike."

Strong words, coming from one of the leaders. They were repeated to various mill owners and were met generally with a smile and the statement, "Yes, that's about right." Most mill owners are chary about talking, especially for publication. They think too much has already been said in the newspapers about this strike and many of them don't more talk. "Let this strike alone and it will be settled," is their frankly-stated attitude.

Can't Let It Alone.

But let it alone? The 8,000 strikers can't let it alone. The mill owners themselves can't let it alone. Charlotte can't let it alone and a good part of Mecklenburg county. Concord can't let it alone and Kannapolis can't. Scores and scores of merchants and banks and business houses in the Piedmont section can't let it alone. The whole cotton manufacturing industry knows about it and feels it and can't let it alone. When a great war between powerful opponents—an avowed war to the death—is being waged in the heart of a populous section of the State, it is difficult for anybody within range, and that includes many, many thousands of North Carolinians, to let it alone. The thing is there, and it reaches out in many directions.

More than a score of mills are involved in the present textile strike which started June 1. The list in-

cludes in Charlotte the Highland Park Mills, the Johnston and Mecklenburg Mills, four of the five Chadwick-Hoskins Mills, and the Savona Mill (where the strike lasted but a day.) It includes in Concord the Cannon, Gibson, Franklin and Cabarrus Mills, and the Hartsell, Concord, Brown, Norcott, and Locke Mills (the Locke strike started ahead of the others, February 22, and operations in part of Mill No. 1 were resumed August 11.) It in-

cludes in Kannapolis the Cannon and Cabarrus Mills. Several of these mills listed separately are a combination of mills, as in the case of the Cannon-Mills in Kannapolis where the separate mill buildings stretch out in big fan-shaped fashion.

Two Dominant Personalities.

Broadly speaking these mills belong to four groups. One is the so-called Cannon chain; it includes the Cannon, Gibson, Franklin and Cabarrus Mills in Concord and Kannapolis. A second is the so-called Johnston chain, which includes the Highland Park and Johnston Mills. At the head of these two chains stand two dominant personalities in the cotton mill world, J. W. Cannon and C. W. Johnston. A third group is the four Chadwick-Hoskins mills. A fourth group is the individual mills like the Hartsell, Concord, Savona, Brown, and Norcott Mills.

The number of operatives on strike in these mills ranges around 8,000. The figures are from the union people. By some 8,000 is put too high, but the general evidence is that the figure can not be much too high. In addition, there are other operatives of these mills who did not belong to the union but who are nevertheless out of work as a result of the strike. These operatives number in the neighborhood of 2,000, maybe less.

A great many more persons belong to the families of the striking operatives. The estimates here vary from 5,000 to 15,000, which would make the total number of persons affected directly, because their income is cut off, between, say, 15,000 and 30,000. The union people say they have been feeding 30,000 persons, but other folks put it less.

Put in terms of local unions, there are six locals on strike, two in Charlotte and one each in Huntersville (a Highland Park mill), Concord, Kannapolis, and Rock Hill (another Highland Park mill). The rocket.

Then came depression and few orders and lowering prices. Curtailment was necessary everywhere. Wages were being cut in nearly every industry. They were cut in the textile industry. They were cut again. They were cut in figures ranging, roughly, from 25 to 60 per cent. In the mills under strike the cuts are from 38 to about 50 per cent from the peak prices. Hours do not enter the discussion. The standard week is and has been 55 hours, occasionally 60.

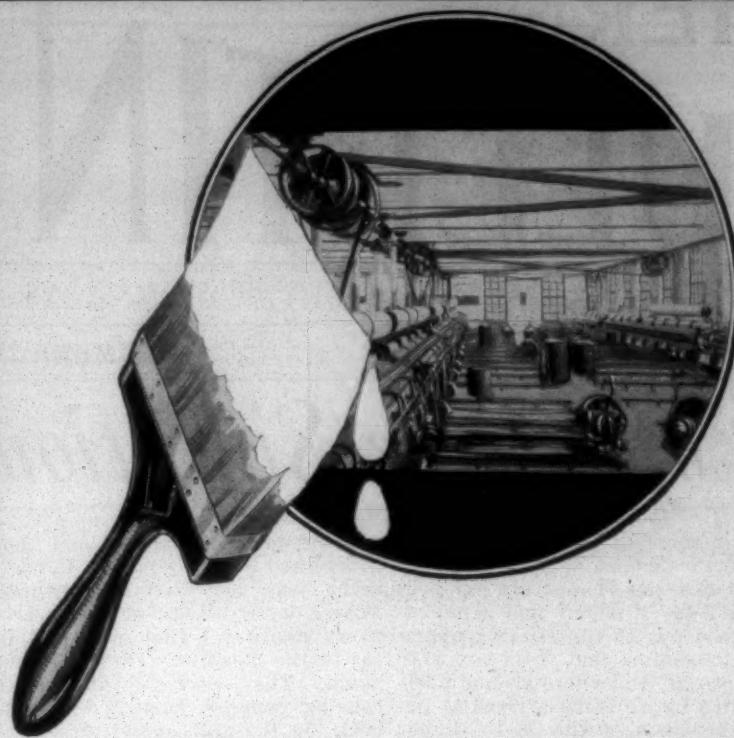
But there is more to this strike than the general movement in the business. Why was there a strike in these particular mills and not in scores and scores of others? For the answer to that question go back to the spring of 1919. At that time it was extremely difficult to estimate what the trend of business would be. To some mill owners it appeared that everything was going to the dogs. They thought immediate curtailment and retrenchment were necessary. The Highland Park Mills ordered at one swoop a sharp cut in wages and in the number of working hours. Many mill owners thought then it was a mistake and think so even more now. A strike followed in the Highland Park Mills. Another occurred in the Cannon Mills, and in both groups of workers a lot of bad feeling was created.

As if so happened, instead of the business going to the dogs it turned in the other direction and entered into the period of its greatest prosperity. The strike of 1919 was settled, but the strike idea and the bad feeling were not settled. They lay dormant.

The situation was ripe for organization by a union. The United Textile Workers of America seized the opportunity and sent organizers South, and in the past two years the Highland Park and Cannon Mills were organized up to some 90 per cent. From these chains the union organizing movement spread with more or less success to other mills all over the State.

So then, when in the fall of 1920 and the winter the mill owners thought wages ought to be cut (because of decreases in business and the falling cost of living) a fairly complete organization was ready to fight the cuts. The mill operatives felt that the cuts were too great, that wages were cut more than the cost of living justified, that an injustice had been done them, and

Thursday, August 18, 1921.



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that they could not live under the proposed scale. They were determined to fight and they picked out the battle ground where they thought they were strongest.

"After the Big Fellows."

This fact the union leaders admit frankly. To the direct question, "Why did the strike occur in these mills and not elsewhere?" union leaders give the direct answer, "Because we were organized best in these mills." To that answer should be added the fact that strikes had already occurred there and the operatives were more familiar with the idea. There had also been in Charlotte the street car strike, the car barn killing, and the wave of resultant enmity. These facts added to the potential power of a striking group in that region.

"We are out after the big fellows in this strike," said one of the union leaders. "We are not worrying about the smaller isolated mills. We can settle with them afterward. We are tackling some of the strongest mills in the country but we are fighting where we are strongest. We knew these Charlotte and Concord boys had been through this thing before and we knew they would stick to the fight once they were out."

For the rights and wrongs of the strike, for the necessity of it, for the argument about what was a living wage, opinions and statements are just about 180 degrees apart. During the period of the 1919 and 1920 prosperity wages had shot up in some cases 240 per cent. Thus a man who had been getting \$10 a week was getting \$24 a week. Not in all mills was the increase so great, but it is doubtful if there is a mill in the State which did not increase its scale as much as 150 per cent. Of course, the cost of living had shot up tremendously. But unquestionably the operatives were living well, better than ever before. The owners themselves were making in some cases 100 per cent dividends in a single year.

To keep the relation of wages and the cost of living adjusted is a difficult task. The mill owners claim they have done it. The operatives deny it. In general the first cuts were about 20 per cent; they were followed early in 1921 by other cuts of about the same figure. Sometimes it was more—the Chadwick-Hoskins cut is 50 per cent. There are mills in North Carolina now operating under a 60 per cent cut.

Organized labor held that a cut of more than 22½ per cent was not justified and on that issue the operatives walked out. The mill owners point to statistical charts and say the cost of living has fallen 30, 40, 50 per cent. To that statement the union people say, "If you can show us where we can buy food at one-half of what it cost 12 or 18 months ago, we'd certainly like to see it." They stand on the issue that they were starving under the 40 per cent cuts or would starve. Highland Park operatives tried out the 38 per cent cut for six months. It was put on in January. The mills ran without interruption through the winter and spring, but after that trial the workers said they could not stand it.

Officials of the Highland Park

Company report that the general average of all operatives from the cheapest up through the overseers, but not including the superintendents, under the 38 per cent cut, is \$16.68 a week. This figure they had worked out carefully. For the year 1914 they had not figured the average wage but they estimated it was about \$9 and they estimated the peak wages as about \$25. From \$25 to \$16.68 is the way the tale runs. A loom fixer (the position is one of the best paid of the workers) at the Chadwick-Hoskins reports his weekly pay a year ago as \$35.20 a week. Under the 50 per cent cut in that chain it became \$17.60. Officials of the Cannon Company refused to give the wage scale in that group but when confronted with the Highland Park statement of the shifting from \$9 to \$25 to \$16.68, they said the proportion was about right for the Cannon Mills.

The union people point out instances where heads of families of from four to six members were getting as low as \$9 a week under the cuts and they ask, "Can a family live on that pay?" To the answer that probably the worker was inefficient they say, "Yes, but he was a human being."

Let it be recalled here that the mill houses are furnished at what is virtually a nominal charge. The general rent is 20 to 25 cents a room a week, or \$1 for a four or even a five-room house. Light and water are furnished free. Since the strike started comparatively few of the strikers have paid rent, but there has been no movement, except in a few isolated instances, to remove them from the houses.

Pay Well Above Pre-War.

The fact remains that under the cuts the pay remains well above the pre-war figures, from 50 to 75 per cent above, maybe more. The question then becomes this: "Can the operatives buy food and clothing and other things at prices from 50 to 75 per cent above pre-war figures?" The operatives say no. The mill owners say yes.

Remember too that the mill owners say they cannot run their mills at a profit if wages are cut no less than 22½ per cent, the union demand. The cotton mill business has been admittedly bad. Many mills had shut down prior to the strike. Many not affected by the strike are not running now, or are running on half time. Some mills in North Carolina are running right now at a loss every day. They keep on because they want to hold their labor. But they can't run in this fashion indefinitely.

The general public has said, "Why in the world did the union leaders pick a time to strike when many of the mills were not anxious to run under any conditions, when they could not get orders and were on the point of shutting down already?" To those questions, referred directly to union leaders, the answer is, "It was not a question with the textile workers of an opportune time or an inopportune time for a strike—it was a question of starvation. The workers were starving and they had just as soon starve out of work as in work." Alongside of that state-

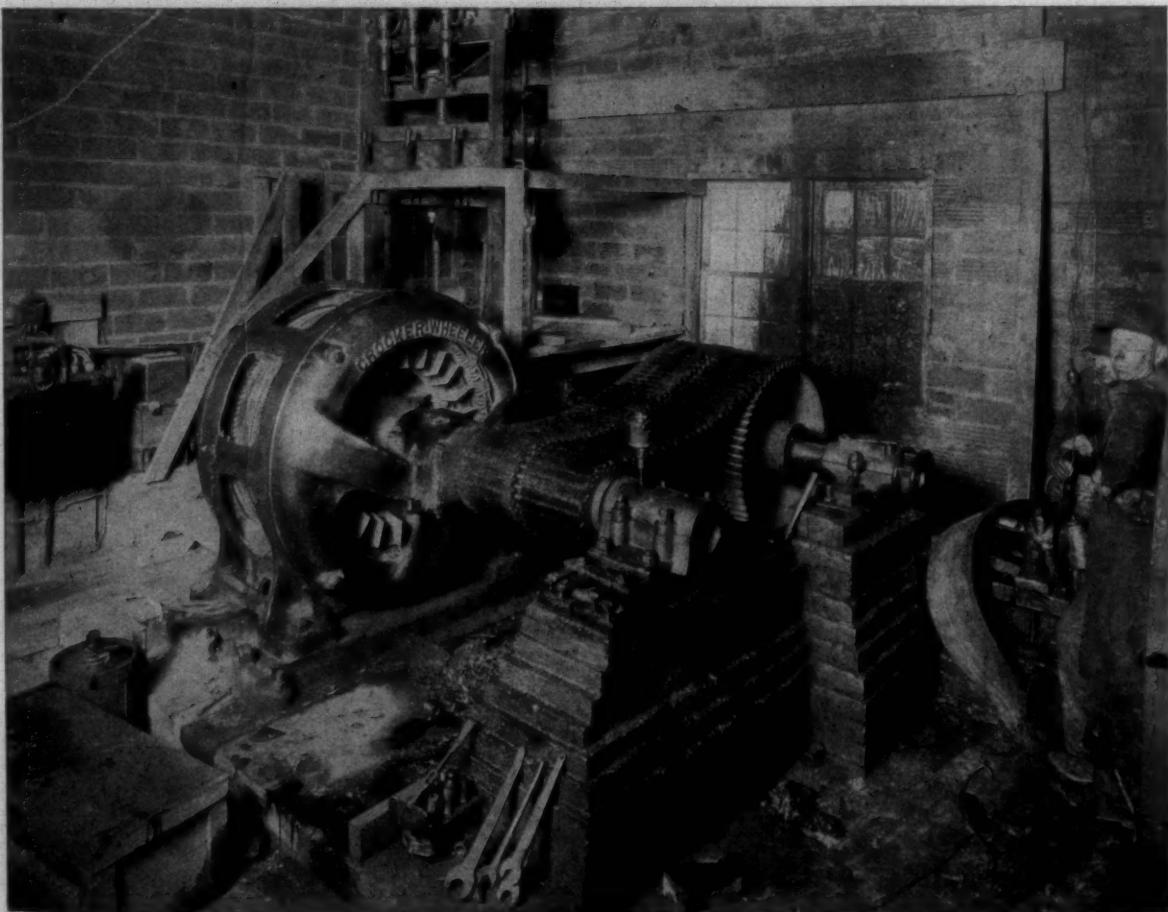
(Continued on Page 8)

Thursday, August 18, 1921.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN



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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

A Disinterested View

(Continued from Page 6)

ment lay the fact that mills are actually operating now under a 60 per cent cut.

Mill owner after mill owner declared again and again that they cannot run their mills and make expenses unless labor is cut more than 22½ per cent, a whole lot more. They point to other industries all over the country where the cuts have been greater; they point to figures on the cost of living. And they make out a strong case.

The strike started June 1 and has therefore been running ten and a half weeks. The Locke mill strike started six months ago and the operatives went back to work last Thursday. In the Savona Mill in Charlotte only about half the workers walked out and the mill started the next day and has been running since. Union leaders explain this incident, by the way, by saying that a mistake was made in strike orders, that no strike was intended at Savona, and that they are not bothering about smaller mills. "We'll attend to that affair after we have finished the bigger job," one of them said. But with the exception of the Locke and Savona operatives, all the strikers, or nearly all, are still on strike. Both sides are fighting and both claim the ultimate victory.

Strikers Dead Broke But—

There are people who say the strikers are out of money, are not getting enough food, are sick of the whole business, and want to get back to work. Out of money they unquestionably are; dead, flat broke most of them are; and sick of the strike many of them are, although a lot of them deny this statement. But on the question of food the weight of evidence is that the strikers are getting along pretty well.

This fact makes it appear that the end is not yet. Maybe the starting of the Locke Mills will break the morale of the strikers, but if that hole in their ranks does not break the entire line, it is difficult to see any settlement for some time yet.

This, of course, is not what either strikers or mill owner says. The strikers say the mill owners want to start their mills. They point to the revival in some lines, notably in certain classes of ginghams. They say the Cannon Mills can get orders now for enough towels to keep the mills running for a year. They claim that in the near future the economic pressure will force the mill owners to come to their terms.

And conversely the mill owners say that from 50 to 75 per cent of the strikers want to go back to work now under the cuts and would do it if they were not afraid of the union leaders. A few leaders are holding the lines intact, they claim, by fear and by bullying. The supply of money cannot hold out much longer and our old friend, economic pressure, will force the strikers to come to their terms. It is the same tangled snarl of diverse statements.

The Big Question is Food.

The question of food is the important factor. As soon as the strike went into effect the union began a system of benefits and of food deliveries. The system has differed

slightly in different localities. For four months the Locke operatives received a cash payment of \$6 a week; and in some instances that plan has been followed in other quarters. In other places commissaries have been established by the union, supplies have been bought wholesale, and the food has been handed out periodically to the strikers. In still others arrangements have been made with particular merchants who really acted as commissaries. Some merchants have sold a lot of goods on credit and of course certain of the strikers have had savings which they could use. But not many.

It has taken a pile of money to feed the strikers. The union leaders claim that they are feeding 30,000 persons, including operatives who do not belong to the union, but the figure is probably too high. Even if it is cut in half it means an enormous food bill. The money to pay for it comes, the union says, mainly from the national headquarters of the United Textile Workers and is derived from dues and assessments from other textile workers all over the country. Certain persons who claim to know say that not a cent has come from the national headquarters, but they are almost certainly wrong. Other money has come from personal gifts, chiefly from this State; but that amount is small. Some money has come from dues and assessments from unions other than the textile workers. Organizer Dean said last week that he had recently been to Asheville and obtained promises for \$10,000 from the central labor union and that \$5,000 had already come from Asheville. It is positively known that some money has come from Asheville, but many persons laugh at any such sum as \$5,000. All money donated by unions in this States goes first to national headquarters and is relayed to the strike centers.

The union leaders find encouragement in a resolution passed at the High Point meeting of the State Federation of Labor which asked all local unions in North Carolina to make such assessments as they could to help the strikers. But other persons say there is small chance of much money coming in that way.

Money there has been in the past, but how much longer that money will roll in is another question. John J. Dean claims that the strike is getting better known nationally every day and that more money will come. But the Locke operatives, after six months of strike, were undoubtedly tired of the feeding system.

Not a Balanced Ration.

The chief complaint about the food is concerning the nature of it. The commissaries have chiefly flour, meal, bread, pork and such staples. They are weak in vegetables and in things like milk. In certain localities the operatives have gardens which have helped immensely. But the gardens won't help in winter. The question of milk for children has been a weak spot, especially in Concord, where the King's Daughters have provided milk and many other supplies to some infants. There is on record one case where a woman, who was a striker,

was sick with pellagra. Her physician went to the union leaders and told them she had to have milk. She got it.

In North Charlotte the complaint is that the ration is not balanced and from certain persons who live close to the heart of the community there is fear of pellagra. The city of Charlotte recently decided to enforce strictly an anti-hog law. An appeal was made to the city commissioners by neutrals who live in North Charlotte that taking the hogs away from the operatives' homes would be a great blow, and the commissioners under the circumstances promised to hold up the law in North Charlotte until January.

In general it would appear that in and around Charlotte the feeding has been fairly well done. High officials in the mills there admit that. In Concord it is probably not so well managed. In Kannapolis it appears worse than anywhere else, and there has been some shortage there. A number of unusual cases of sickness and want has come to the attention of the Kannapolis Y. M. C. A. (the largest in the State, by the way, with more than 1,800 paid members) and as many of them have been handled by the Y. as was possible. In the office may be seen bills paid by the Y for groceries delivered to strikers. An interesting situation, because the Y is partly supported by the Cannon Mills Company, which in a few instances is thus helping the strikers. The union boasts that not a family has had to turn to civil authorities for aid.

No Tendency Toward Violence.

Both sides agree that there has been virtually no tendency toward violence and, relatively speaking, good spirit prevailing. At the same time in Charlotte it was pointed out that no effort had been made to operate the mills and there might be trouble when the effort was made. When Savona started there was a bit of trouble but quick action by the Charlotte police stopped it and Judge J. Bis Ray slapped a \$250 fine on a striker for interfering with operatives going to work. Charlotte mill owners frankly fear the inability of county authorities to cope with such a situation, but they think Chief Orr is a strong man. They knew him in the car barn affair.

About the only other bit of trouble that has come to light is an invitation to a Charlotte newspaper man to leave North Charlotte. When the writer told an official at union headquarters that he was going to North Charlotte, the official said, "Better tell 'em who you are and where you come from and be quick about it or you may leave faster than you came. You know, those North Charlotte boys have a reputation for fighting and they have to keep it up." He laughed as he said it. But North Charlotte was as quiet as North Tryon street that afternoon. The people they seemed normal and contented. The community house was going in full swing. A crowd of young boys were playing baseball in the yard, a basketball game going on, swarms of children were playing and running all over

the building and the yard. It was as pretty a scene as could be found anywhere.

Kannapolis is not so lovely. The mills are the center of everything there and the town has been hard hit. Mary Ella Hall, where 100 young girls lived, is closed and the women in charge left. About 80 of the girls moved away and the building was shut up. The Y is operating but in low gear. Movies twice a week instead of four times, attendance about 80 per cent of pre-strike times, and a general let-up all around.

Not many operatives have moved away from any locality. Maybe two or three hundred persons have left Kannapolis, single men and women, a few heads of families who left their folks behind and sought work elsewhere. Fewer still in Charlotte and Concord. From North Charlotte Highland Park officials think less than three per cent of the workers have left. Often they have not the money if they wanted to leave.

Question of Endurance.

Barring unforeseen events the question of settling the strike is a question of endurance. The mill owners, many of them, say they are in no hurry about starting, that business conditions do not justify business yet. They are suffering financial losses but in the main seem well content to take the losses. The strikers say they can hold out all winter. Neutrals who live among them fear the coming of winter, should the strike last that long. Said one of them, a person who lives in the midst of the mill people and loves them: "If the strike runs into the winter, there will undoubtedly be suffering. The people have no money. There will be coal and wood bills. I hate to think about it." But opposed to his statement is the word of a union leader who says the union will provide every necessity for the strikers, will have more money as time passes, will be able to fight indefinitely if need be—but there won't be any need because the owners want to start up too much."

In an endurance contest it would seem that the mill owners have the better chance of winning. They have everything on their side, especially comfort. And under present conditions not many of them are in a hurry to get in operation. If the business should pick up so that the picture of profits might be seen ahead, it is within the bounds of possibility that they will forego their present position and pocket the fight. But that is hardly possible now. They are sitting quietly waiting. There is a hidden reserve behind them and the strikers can't estimate it, and there they have the advantage. A great deal more money than has been coming into the strike headquarters will have to be brought from somewhere if the strike is to be maintained on and on and on. Maybe it can be found. But certainly it has got to be found or else the big strike, the fight to the finish, the make-or-break effort of the United Textile Workers of America in the South, will go the way of the Locke Mills settlement.

United Action For Tariff on Yarns

The differences heretofore existing between the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association and the Consolidated Tariff Committee on the subject of rates for advanced yarns to be asked for before the Senate Finance Committee at the tariff hearings next week were composed at a special meeting of the Consolidated Tariff Committee Wednesday, August 10, when the committee, on motion of Senator Henry F. Lippitt, voted unanimously to accept the position of the American Association and to instruct its officers to demand and fight for advanced yarn rates on an approximate relative parity with those accorded plain grey goods.

The meeting was one of the most important held in years and resulted in a complete vindication of the position assumed by the American Association, which had the hearty endorsement of the Cotton Yarn Merchants' Association, the Middle States Textile Manufacturers' Association, the National Full Fashioned Hosiery Manufacturers' Association and other affiliated bodies. The contention of the Southern body, representing the great and growing bulk of yarn spinners of the South, was argued by Stuart W. Cramer, assisted by W. D. Adams, secretary-treasurer. At the conclusion of Mr. Cramer's argument, which embraced statements of experts, records of costs of conversion of plain gray single yarn into plain cloths in contradistinction to advancing the yarn into such shape as to serve the commercial trade, with compilation of figures, the motion to accept the contention of the American Association, was made and unanimously carried. Mr. Cramer was further requested to attend the hearings before the Senate Finance Committee to aid in the presentation of the case.

The action of the Consolidated Tariff Committee is not final, except insofar as it is the firm position of the industry on the subject, for the reason that the Senate Finance Committee will have to act and then, the Conference Committee of the House and Senate, when the Tariff Bill comes up for final determination. It is a great step forward in safeguarding the commercial yarn industry of the South for the entire industry has never heretofore come out positively on this important matter; and

it is believed that the action of the united industry will have much to do with the final outcome.

The position of the American Association for some years past has been that the entire yarn industry has never received proper recognition at the hands of those who have had to do with tariff legislation. This has doubtless been occasioned by reason of the fact that cloth men have largely had to do with tariff framing. But of recent decades, the yarn and especially the commercial end of the business has developed amazingly. Ever since the question of the new tariff arose the American Association has contended that the time had arrived for due consideration of this branch of the industry, putting it on a relative parity with the other subdivisions of the schedule, based upon conversion costs. This it has always felt is exactly what the leaders in Congress wanted to do—devise a tariff that would be fair and equitable to all concerned. And if the present policy goes through, such a result will probably be achieved.

It is generally believed that the schedule in the Fordney Bill on the majority of cloths is high enough, although certain corrections and adjustments are inevitable but the treatment of yarns, and especially advanced yarns, has been altogether out of line with the balance of the schedule. The position of the American Association, briefly stated, has been to bring the commercial yarn rates up to an approximate relative parity with those accorded plain gray goods, the definition of advanced yarns being such as are plied, combed, dyed, colored, bleached, etc. If this is done, which will follow if the recommendations of the Consolidated Tariff Committee are accepted by the Senate Finance Committee, then the commercial yarn will be put on an equal footing with the other branches of the industry and there will not be a repetition of the disastrous experience recorded just prior to the great war when fine yarns were imported into this country to such an extent that the domestic industry was largely forced to get off these numbers and take on the coarser counts, thus thereby seriously impairing this other branch of the business.

The outcome of the meeting in New York promises much to the Southern industry.



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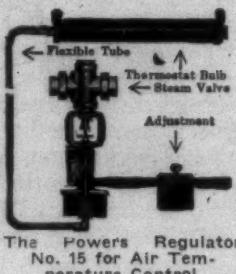
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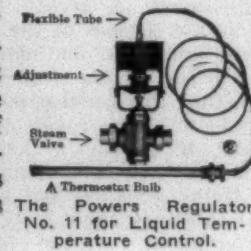
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(1324-A)

LOOM FIXING

Written exclusively for Southern Textile Bulletin by "Old Fixer", a man who has had long & varied experience in this work

8—Concerning the Harnesses.

I have seen looms perfectly adjusted in their mechanism in every way excepting the hanging of the harnesses. The harness adjustment of a loom weaving even the plainest of cotton goods requires as accurate setting as any part of the loom if the best results are to be had. While the average loom fixer is careful as to the hanging of the harnesses on the looms of his section, one may discover numerous examples of imperfect harness work in almost any weave rooms. Referring to concrete cases, we show in figure 1 a section of a loom harness in which two common errors of adjustment are given. In order to allow the threads of the warp to properly move up and down with the formation of the shed it is necessary that the heddles be hooked up correctly. To provide the right support for the line of heddles on the harness rod it is important to have frame hooks C and D placed at the intervals shown. When the manufacturers of the harnesses placed this supporting hooks in the frame of the harness they intended that they be employed without interfering with the working of the warp threads. But if the fixer adjusts the hooks on the rod with some of the heddles placed with the tops at the right and the bottoms at the left of the hooks the result will be as at A. The warp threads cannot be raised and lifted at high speed with the action of the loom when retarded by the heddles thus pressed out of alignment and breakage and wear of the threads will occur.

Not only that, but the friction of the threads on the compressed parts of the heddles will prevent some of the threads from getting into place in the shed in time for the passage of the shuttle and overshots will be made in the cloth. I have also noticed cases in which the fixer has forced a number of the heddles to one side and then placed his hooks with the consequence that a gap exists as at B. It has always been my practice to go over the hooks the second time after tying in the warp and getting the heading woven. A second examination and adjustment will correct any incorrect setting of the hooks which may have been overlooked the first time.

Harnesses Set Too Low.

A weaver was complaining about the warp threads breaking off more frequently than usual and an investigation revealed the situation presented in figure 2. Here it will be seen that the back harness has been brought down so low that the harness' rod contacts with the upper threads of the warp shed at E. When a metal rod is brought down repeatedly and many times a minute on a bank of warp threads, it is reasonable to assume that the threads are subjected to unnecessary wear. This was the case in

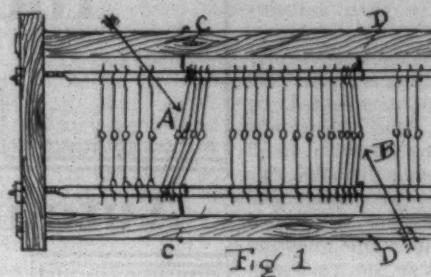


Fig. 1

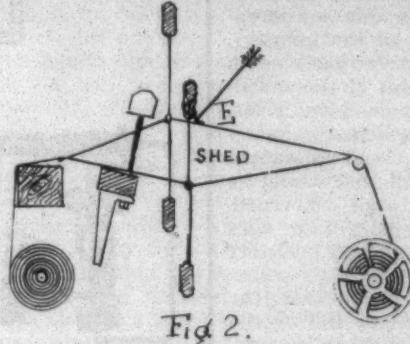


Fig. 2.

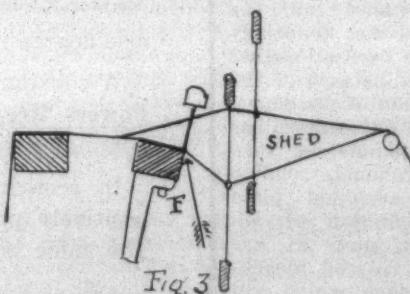


Fig. 3

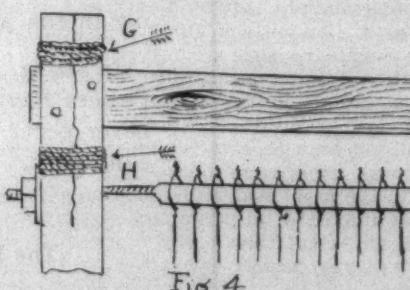


Fig. 4

this loom. The exertion of the rear harness on the threads not only strained the threads but caused sufficient chafing to weaken them to the extent of causing some of them to break. The harnesses were examined and the rear one let up a few holes on the strap below and taken up a few holes on the strap above and breakage of the threads ceased and the size of the shed was not reduced.

Sometimes the fixer tries to get a larger shed than is needed. There is no need of making so large a shed that the warp threads are liable to be strained and the harnesses pressed down on the top of the shed or lifted so as to press on the lower part. We have an example of an attempt at an excessively large shed in figure 3. An experienced fixer will make his shed just large enough for the free travel of

the shuttle. In the example shown the regular fixer was away for a few days and when he returned he found the condition in the diagram in one of the looms. A substitute fixer had taken up the straps for lowering the front harness to such degree that the harness was drawn down so far that the warp threads rested heavily on the race plate of the lay as at F. Every time the lay made its swing back and forth the threads bearing on it were scraped and worn. The weaver happened to be a new girl and although she had to tie many broken threads as a result of this condition, she made no complaint as the loom ran well, and consequently a cut of cloth was woven with many knots where the weaver had tied up ends and a miniature nappy condition on the face of the fabric due to roughness which had been given the threads by the severe frictional rubbing of the metal race plate on the threads.

The Harness Cleaner.

The harness cleaner is supposed to keep the harnesses in running order and the loom fixer is relieved from that responsibility. I was a harness cleaner myself many years ago, receiving fifty cents per day for ten hours work. In order to get off at 4:30 p. m. Saturdays we took but forty minutes for dinner.

But cost of living was cheap in those days and I remember that I saved a dollar or two a month out of my pay. I remember that I had my share of complaints from the overseer, the fixer and the drawing-in girls. We harness cleaners were boys and lacked the ambition to clean and repair the harnesses and reeds as we should. We would clean of the flocks and other foreign matter and oil the harness rods and make any repairs needed, but frequently overlooked something. I recollect that one fixer cussed me out because I fixed a harness as in figure 4. One of the ends of the harness had split and I was unable to procure a new end at the time. I should have put the harness aside. Instead, I gave the harness to the drawing-in girls and it was used with its mate in a four-harness twill. Before doing this I wound some string about the broken part as at G and H. There was no special reason why this harness would not work as well as any harness, but when the fixer on that section noticed it he used considerable profane language in connection with my name. I remember that I was careful after that to tie no more strings on harnesses intended for the warps of his looms.

(To Be Continued)

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Remedies for Dyehouse Troubles

A Series of Articles By W. C. DODSON, B. E.

CHAPTER IV

WHAT IS THE TWADDLE FOR?

This instrument is used to determine the density of the bath. It does not tell how much salt or sulphide or dye is contained in the bath. It merely tells how "thick" the liquid is. It measures the density in degrees.

WHY USE A TWADDLE?

To give successful results, a sulphur black dye bath must be of a certain "thickness" or density. After years of tests, it has been found that the best results with any good sulphur black, can be obtained when the density of the bath is from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 degrees twaddle. *This "reading" to be made when the bath has a temperature of 195 degrees F.*

Now if we have a bath that reads or registers $3\frac{1}{2}$ degrees twaddle at 195 degrees F. it will read less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ degrees if the temperature is raised above 195 degrees F. It will read more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ degrees twaddle if the bath is cooled lower than 195 degrees F. Remember this and have the temperature at 195 degrees F. when the twaddle is used. This is very important in keeping a uniform shade on the goods.

SALT AND THE TWADDLE

You may well ask: "If the twaddle does not tell how much salt there is in the bath, why is the amount of salt governed by the twaddle reading?"

We could pile in dye, sulphide, and soda ash until the twaddle reading of the bath was $3\frac{1}{2}$ degrees, but, all these cost too much money, and also, if too much dye is used, or too much of the chemicals are used, bad dyeings are certain to result. Too much dye will give as poor a shade as too little dye. And salt will produce the density better and cheaper than dye. (Some mills, however, prefer to use little or no salt.)

We must use the required amounts of dye, sulphide, and soda ash, to get the required shade, and since the salt is responsible for most of the density, the twaddle is used to govern the amount of salt used.

CHEMICALS USED IN DYEING SULPHUR BLACK

It should be interesting to every dyer to know the part played by the chemicals used in dyeing sulphur black, so we will give a working explanation below:

Soda Ash: The purpose of soda ash is two-fold, but the most important one of the two is: It is used to keep the bath alkaline. In other words to prevent acid from forming from the dye and sulphide. If acid formed in the bath, the coloring power would be partially destroyed; or the goods would be tendered, or possibly both.

The second purpose of soda ash is to "soften" the water by its chemical action, and thus make dyeing easier.

Sodium Sulphide: Sulphur black will not dissolve in plain water. It may appear to do so, but in such a case it is only held in suspension and is not dissolved. Sulphur black will dissolve in a sodium sulphide solution. Therefore the sulphide is used to dissolve the dye and make it ready for dyeing.

Common Salt: Salt is used to exhaust the bath, or to force the dye from the bath and onto the goods. Every one has noticed how damp and sticky table salt becomes in wet weather. It attracts moisture and has what is known as affinity for water. In other words, it is constantly trying to unite with water, and thus dissolve. When it is put into a dyebath, it has such a tendency to dissolve, that it attempts to drive out of solution all other substances that are present. Now since sulphur black will unite with cotton very easily, the salt simply pushes the black onto the goods and out of solution. Salt also gives a certain amount of additional fastness to the color. Or as old dyers express it it "sets" the color.

MERCERIZED COTTON HOSIERY

As mercerized cotton hosiery in the "grey" or natural state, has a more brilliant and glossy appearance than unmercerized hosiery, so has dyed mercerized hosiery a correspondingly better appearance than unmercerized hosiery that has been dyed with the same colors, and by the same formula. The mercerizing process, invented by a Frenchman named Mercer, is somewhat as follows: Cotton yarn is stretched on rods and lowered into a cold, concentrated bath of caustic soda. The action of the caustic soda on the yarn causes the glossy appearance. When the treatment is completed and the yarn is well washed, it is wound on cones and is ready to be knitted into goods. To produce any given sulphur black shade, on mercerized cotton, less dye will be required than is necessary to produce the same shade on unmercerized cotton. For example, a 7 per cent shade on mercerized goods will be as heavy or heavier than an 8 per cent shade on unmercerized goods.

Also, mercerized goods tend to spot and bronze more readily than unmercerized goods. Therefore lower twaddle readings should be used; which usually means less salt.

These points should be remembered when handling the two kinds of goods. It is not advisable to dye cotton hose and mercerized cotton hose together. It is of course, possible to do so, but the results are never as satisfactory as when the two are handled in separate baths.

(Continued Next Week)

China Will Be Able to Spin All Her Yarn Soon.

parts of the country are already in operation.

According to newspaper advices within a short time China will be able to supply all her own cotton yarn, if present plans materialize. According to the managing director of the Oriental King Cotton Company, who recently returned to Tokyo after a trip through China, 300,000 of the 1,000,000 spindles which are to be installed in various

Shanghai Cloth Market. Ilbert & Co., Shanghai, in their piece goods circular for July, say:

"Trade had shown a steady improvement, with values hardening all round, notwithstanding the near approach of the Dragon festival, which usually heralds a falling off in business."

"Even the outbreak of violence by

the so-called soldiers at Ichang, resulting in widespread destruction and looting, had little or no effect on the market except to cause a temporary cessation of shipments to Szechuan, but the very much more serious rioting at Wuchang is a serious setback to trade, and will probably cause buyers to withdraw from the market while awaiting events."

"Japanese merchants have recently been buying piece goods from lo-

cal stocks to a fair extent, partly, it is supposed by way of speculation, but they have also actually cleared a fair proportion for shipment to Korea and Manchuria, where demand is good and stocks very light. Chinese speculators were also in the movement, but will now probably withdraw, and there has been, in addition, a genuine demand from various outlets, which is instilling a stronger tone to the market all round."

Fuly
Edition

Clark's
Directory of
Southern
Textile
Mills

\$2.00

THE QUESTIONNAIRE—Carding

If there is any section of mill men more interested than another in the whys and wherefores about their work it is the carders. They never get to the place where they think they know it all, they are quick to recognize an improvement, they are willing to try anything that promises better carding and if they know of anything that will help a fellow carder they will gladly tell it. Many carders have gone to a neighboring mill to help a friend who is having trouble.

At sectional meetings of the Southern Textile Association the carders always show a keen interest and in the Questionnaire the carders have shown considerable interest both in asking and answering questions. All the questions below were taken from the reports which were received on the Questionnaire blanks and we hope that we may have replies from a large number so that good answers may be given these men.

Questionnaire—Carding.

(15-C) Is the tension the same on the drawing rolls at all times? If not, what would be the effect on the counts and evenness of the yarn?

(16-C) How often do you take percentages on your combers?

..... What do you consider a fair variation in comber percentages? What can you do to remedy differences in percentages with full and empty laps in the creel of the same comber?

(17-C) What twist should be put in 6.25 hank roving and 7.50 hank roving?

(18-C) What is the best plan for keeping numbers separated in card room and so that employees will know what they are running?

(19-C) One carder says his breaking strength is around and above standard. He is using 1-inch staple cotton and on 50 hank slubber roving puts in .92 turns per inch on intermediates 126 hank roving he puts in 1.54 turns per inch. Is he putting in too much twist?

(20-C) Should carders stick close to fixed standards as to twist and draft if breaking strength is around standard and be satisfied or should they seek to increase breaking strength regardless of standards fixed by machinery people and others.

(21-C) Do you size all processes in card room at regular intervals and keep records of same? Do you believe that increased evenness of yarn would pay to do this?

(22-C) What are some of the principal causes of cloudy or uneven carding?

(23-C) Can we make an even yarn, 24s to 26s, out of $\frac{1}{8}$ inch middling cotton? Explain best process of carding same.

Answers to Questions on Carding.

In answering the question as to the best production per card on 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. staple combed, 40s to 80s, to get strongest yarn the carders were very much of the same opinion and reported around 50 pounds, although some say as low as 40 and others as high as 56 pounds. We all know that there are several things which may cause a variation of production in different mills. Some have better methods of opening and picking and may increase the production of the card and vice versa.

The variation considered good on 42 grain sliver ranges from 3 to 8 per cent with an average of 5 per cent; the variation on first drawing 50 grain is about 2 per cent and some say second drawing 48 grain may be allowed to vary as much as 2 per cent while others hold that 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per

cent should be the limit, one man says never over 1.9 per cent; the maximum allowance for variation of slubbers according to the answers is 1.5 per cent and many think that 1 per cent is sufficient; intermediates on 2.4 hank roving should never be allowed to vary over 1 per cent, some think $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent is enough; speeders 6.25 hank should run almost standard say the carders reporting and none of them would allow more than $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent. It seems that many carders are not as particular about variation as they should be and many times cause trouble in the spinning room. Good carders realize that the quality of the ultimate product of their mill depends to a large extent on good carding. A good carder makes a good running mill.

There are numerous ways to keep slubs and heavy places from getting through on roving but the most important thing to be done is to keep the machinery clean. The machines should be gone over and thoroughly cleaned each week then they should be cleaned four times each day so that fly waste will not get into the work. All say that no fanning should be done nor should the waste be blown off. One man says help should be taught to keep machines clean just as he is taught to keep them running and unless he keeps them clean the work will show up bad. Some suggests cleaning by suction where practical and that other lint and waste should be carefully brushed off on the floor and taken up regularly. Every good carder today knows that unless the room is kept clean it is impossible to do first class work.

In setting roving frames for 1 inch staple slubber 62 hank, intermediate 1.70 hank, fly frames 5.10 hank one carder says back roll on all frames 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, front on slubbers and intermediates 1 3/16 inches and on speeder 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ inches. A good rule to go by he says is to set the front roller from $\frac{1}{8}$ to 3/16 inches wider than the length of the staple. Several of those reporting did not answer this question but those who did practically agree with the above settings. One reason many of them gave for not answering was that they were running a different length staple. Of course in answering questions all these things should be taken into consideration.

In changing cards in mill running $\frac{1}{8}$ inch cotton so as to use 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ inch cotton it is necessary to change all settings on screens and topping plate to make less waste.

Carders say that the best system for oiling cards is to have them oiled once each day (one man says with A00000 non fluid oil) "and be sure they are oiled" he says. Another man says you should "watch and teach an oiler just as you do a section man." Every carder agrees that oiling is very important and that oilers should be impressed with responsibility and one man says "pay oilers as much as possible and more if they are worth it."

Questions.

On the blanks below list any questions you would like to have answered and we will endeavor to get the opinion of Southern mill men on them.

Garding

Wearing

Spinning

Finishing

Power

Other questions

Hester's Annual Report On The Cotton Crop

The Commercial Cotton Crop of the United States for the year ending July 31, 1921, was 11,377,316 bales, showing a decrease of 1,065,864 under the crop of 1919-20, according to the annual report of Secretary H. G. Hester, of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, issued August 1. The value of the crop including seed is \$1,076,380,710, as compared with \$2,516,544,620 last year, the report says.

Mr. Hester points out that the crop this year was a million bales less than last year and that the actual depreciation in the value of the crop was the difference between the average value of the bale this year and last, which was \$91.91. In addition there was a further depreciation of the large carry-over in the United States at the close of July, 1920. The actual loss in dollars and cents to the producers cannot be estimated, Mr. Hester says. It is known, however, that the 1920-21 crop cost more per bale to produce than has ever been the case before and much of it was sold below the cost of production.

One most remarkable fact looms out, Mr. Hester says, in the face of such a tremendous depreciation within so short a period. That is that the financial institutions of the South have held us as they have. This is mainly accounted for by the contract hedge system, Mr. Hester says. While not all of the cotton was hedged by the cotton future contracts in New Orleans and New York, the fact remains that a large portion of the receipts, including the stock on hand, were protected by such contracts when the serious break first came.

He predicts a wider use of cotton goods in the coming year than has been seen in a decade, because "the restriction of purchasing power has resulted in a general turning from silk and woolen dresses to cotton, which is cheaper normally, and this, it is believed, will lead to a material increase in the consumption of raw cotton. The vogue for cotton goods has increased."

Lowest Consumption Since 1914.

"The story of American cotton mills since the close of the war," he says, "is the reverse of encouraging. The feeling of uncertainty which ushered in the new year culminated in the smallest consumption of American cotton by American mills for many years. In the South the total was less than in any year since 1913-14, and in other States less than in any year since 1910-11."

"The decrease was mainly due to sudden curtailment on an unprecedented scale of the offtake of cotton goods. The reduction in the number of active spindles North and South was about 2,250,000. Tight money, high rates of interest, and the general feeling of unrest and uncertainty were leading factors in the depression."

"The year closed, however, with a more hopeful feeling; orders for goods were on a higher scale, and it is believed that fall buying may

be more favorable than is generally expected."

Mr. Hester's report of the commercial crop by States is given as follows (in thousands of bales):

	This year.	Last year.
Alabama	607	891
Arkansas	1,113	899
Florida	18	20
Georgia	850	2,037
Louisiana	362	329
Oklahoma	1,190	825
Mississippi	856	1,046
N. Carolina, etc.	839	1,006
S. Carolina	1,046	1,743
Tennessee, etc.	514	550
Texas	3,982	3,097

Total crop bales.. 11,377 12,443
He puts the commercial crop of 1920-1921 at 11,377,316 bales, a decrease under 1919-1920 of 1,065,864, and a decrease under 1918-1919 of 529,657.

He says that the commercial crop of Texas is 885,000 bales more than last year. The group of "other States," embracing Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee, Oklahoma, Missouri, Arizona, California, Kansas and New Mexico, show an increase over last year of 386,000 bales, while the group of Atlantic States, including Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky and Virginia have fallen off 2,337,000.

He says that the average grade of the crop was barely middling and that the crop did not contain a superabundance of either high or low grades.

Mr. Hester refers to the holding movement mainly throughout the Atlantic States territory and said that it is believed owners held back much of the best grade cotton.

An interesting point in the past year's growth, he says, is the fact that it contained 503,000 bales of snaps and bellies, against 497,000 in the previous crop.

He puts the average price of middling for the year at 16.08 cents per pound, compared with 38.21 last year, 30.36 year before last and 28.86 in 1917-1918 and the average commercial value per bale of lint cotton \$82.67 against \$174.58 last year and \$155.14 year before.

He says the highest average value per bale of any month in the past two years was \$195.65, in April, 1920, so that the crop from the highest monthly average to the close of this commercial year was \$136.61. For this year, the drop from the August average value to the July average was \$115.11 a bale.

He puts the exports of cotton to foreign ports at 5,797,590, against 6,588,091 last year and 5,687,661 a year before, a decrease under last year of 790,501 bales and an increase over the year before last of 109,929 bales. The exports to Germany increased about 700,000 bales, while those to Great Britain show a falling off of 1,303,000 bales.

Mr. Hester puts the actual growth at 13,750,000 bales, and he puts the number of bales carried over in the



Standard Size of the South

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Thursday, August 18, 1921

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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

interior of the South, including	Oklahoma ..	5,845	2,321
Southern mill stocks, at 5,215,000,	Virginia, etc..	112,822	4,768
against 3,108,000 carried over at the	Totals ..	3,096,504	3,579	598,080
close of July, 1920.	Net Decrease	594,501		

Mr. Hester then gives a statement of the total carry-over of American cotton in the United States and abroad on July 31. These figures show the total in the interior of the South at 5,215,000; United States port stocks, 1,335,000; Northern mill stocks, 489,000; total in the United States, 7,039,000. European mill stocks, 460,000; European port stocks, 1,695,000; total in Europe, 2,155,000; making the total carry-over 9,194,000.

Of the total carry-over, Mr. Hester states, 665,000 bales were linters, while the carry-over of lint cotton was 8,529,000 bales.

Mr. Hester says that investigation justified the elimination from linter stocks of 200,000 bales worthless and destroyed by inefficient protection from the elements.

He makes the consumption in the South 3,097,000 bales, and in the North 2,086,000; a total of 5,183,000 bales of American cotton, including linters.

In addition to this, he says, American mills have consumed 216,000 bales of foreign cotton, making the total consumption of American and foreign growth by American mills 5,399,000, against 6,768,000 last year. He puts the consumption of linters included in the above at 514,000, including 154,000 in the South and 360,000 in the North, against a total of 330,000 last year and 417,000 the year before.

More Hopeful in South.

In reference to Southern mills, Mr. Hester says the year has been most trying; a few establishments ran full time, but nearly all of them were more or less unfavorably affected by unsatisfactory conditions in manufacturing circles. The result was the smallest consumption since 1913-14.

The year closes, he says, at the lowest ebb and during the month of July 88 mills, containing 4,099,000 spindles, had suspended operations in the month. Notwithstanding that, Mr. Hester says a more hopeful feeling prevails in many quarters and the impression is that the worst has been witnessed.

One of the leading mill men of the South writes that there are signs of an improvement, which, it is believed, may prove to be permanent and on a sounder basis.

Six new mills were reported in operation during the year and there are 21 mills in course of construction, with 3,700 looms and 336,000 spindles.

Consumption in the South.

Mr. Hester divides the consumption of the South as follows:

	Bales	crease	crease
Alabama ...	321,434	....	60,266
Arkansas	9,990	....	3,024
Georgia	631,341	....	185,679
Kentucky ...	26,076	1,415	.....
Louisiana ...	43,378	2,164	.....
Mississippi ..	33,254	....	8,921
Missouri	27,626	....	1,833
N. Carolina..	950,604	....	217,708
S. Carolina..	773,222	....	74,301
Tennessee ..	83,629	....	36,792
Texas	77,283	....	2,367

Finally, Mr. Hester puts the world's consumption of American cotton at 10,500,000 bales, against 12,670,000 last year and 10,535,000 the year before. The consumption in the United States this year was 5,183,000 and in foreign countries 5,317,000, showing a decrease, compared with last year, of 4,168,000 in the United States and 1,002,000 in foreign countries; or a total decrease in the year's consumption of 2,170,000 under last year and 35,000 under the year before last.

Textiles Selling 50 Per Cent Below Cost in Rumania.

The non-revival of Russian trade has severely affected the Roumanian market, according to a special report from a representative of the Federation of the British Industries in that country. A tremendous amount of speculation is going on with goods originally intended for the Russian market which have been stored at Constantinople. Owing to the fact that the Russian market has not opened, warehouse charges, insurance, etc., have become serious items and consequently many of the owners of stock have decided to realize when and where they can. The majority of the business is in the hands of small brokers who are selling goods as quickly as possible and in many cases with great loss to the owners.

Selling Far Below Cost.

In January and February last textiles were being sold at as great a loss as 70 per cent below cost price and at the present time it is an established fact that in many instances Manchester goods can be purchased in Roumania much cheaper than in England, the report states. The loss is becoming slightly less, amounting to about 50 per cent below cost now. Most of the goods are of the poorest quality and suffer great competition from the cheap products of Italy and Germany, which are finding a fairly good market in Roumania.

Referring to the chaotic condition of transport throughout Roumania the report states: "The railways which are state-owned, are almost as bad now as they were at the end of the war, and it is only with the greatest difficulty that goods can be transported between the interior and the Danubian ports. Attempts have been made by some enterprising firms to establish fleets of motor lorries, but they have been hampered by the fact that during the winter months many of the roads are impassable and also by the fact that owing to the very low prices that the goods are bringing they will not bear the cost of transport by road. Even in fairly prosperous times the only goods that will bear the cost of long distance road transport are Manchester goods and, at present, of course, even these are ruled out. Therefore the attempts to establish road transport have met with failure."

Is Brittish Cotton Trade Turning?

Manchester, July 28.—The markets for cotton and cotton products have passed through a peculiar half year. They have had short spells of optimism and prolonged periods of depression. They have had to contend against wage disputes and strikes in industry and a national coal strike, against concerted short time in the spinning section and compulsory shortening of production in the weaving division; and against universal bad trade and financial conditions. As a result, at the end of the six months prices compared badly with those ruling at the beginning of the year and showed a tremendous fall from those prevailing at the end of June last year.

Tattersall's Index.

Mr. Tattersall, taking the prices ruling on July 31, 1914, as his basis, 100, gives the following calculated as a percentage of the basis figure:

American cotton—	
June 30, 1920.....	406
January 1, 1921.....	149
June 30, 1921.....	125
American yarn—	
June 30, 1920.....	559
January 1, 1921.....	241
June 30, 1921.....	179
American cloth—	
June 30, 1920.....	487
January 1, 1921.....	238
June 30, 1921.....	180
Egyptian cotton—	
June 30, 1920.....	735
January 1, 1921.....	259
June 30, 1921.....	188

Egyptian yarn—	
June 30, 1920.....	603
January 1, 1921.....	209
June 30, 1921.....	197
Average—	
June 30, 1920.....	558
January 1, 1921.....	219
June 30, 1921.....	174

It may be noted that this year's fall was practically confined to the first three months, the index figures at the end of June being mostly above those at the end of March, and yet conditions in the second quarter were no better than those of the first quarter.

The year opened with an improving appearance, American cotton speedily advancing nearly 2d per pound on the spot in Liverpool, with Manchester reporting signs of activity in both yarns and cloth, but this was short-lived. There have been other spells of seeming strength, but none of these has lasted long enough to give an assurance of a radical change for the better.

The Coal Strike.

The Manchester market wore a very promising appearance in March and the opinion was expressed that it had at last really turned the corner, then the coal strike came along and upset all calculations. Then in June the whole of the cotton operatives were on strike for three weeks, resuming work on a reduction of 60 per cent in list rates on current wages and a further 10 per

(Continued on Page 23.)

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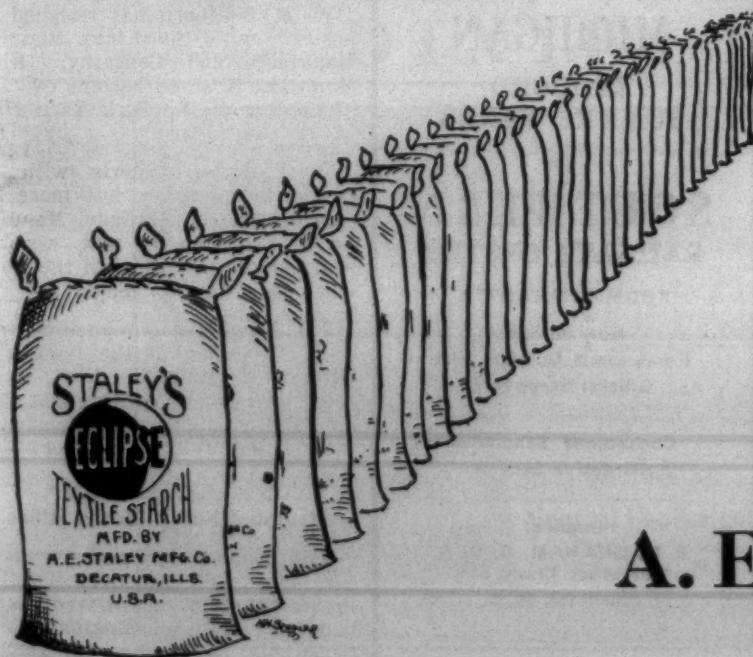
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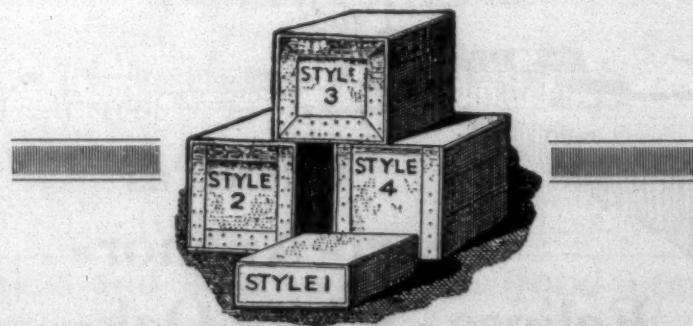


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Drawer 330

HICKORY, N. C.

Personal News

Calvin Jeffries is now overseer of twisting at Demopolis Mills, Shortleaf, Ala., succeeding W. M. Pitts.

W. M. Pitts has resigned as overseer of twisting at Demopolis Mills and gone to New Orleans, La.

J. W. Nichols has resigned as overseer of spinning at Demopolis Mills, Shortleaf, Ala.

W. H. Still has resigned as superintendent of the Capitola Manufacturing Company, Marshall, N. C.

W. E. Holt, president of the Wenonah Mill, Lexington, N. C., was in New York on business last week.

Bud Lonnie has resigned as overseer of carding and spinning at the Lillian Mills, Bessemer City, N. C.

J. N. Jordan is now overseer of winding at the Mill No. 2 of the Cedartown Cotton and Export Co., Cedartown, Ga.

Henry Frost has accepted position as overseer of spinning at Demopolis Mills, Shortleaf, Ala. He succeeds J. W. Nichols, resigned.

F. W. Poe, president of the F. W. Poe Manufacturing Company, Greenville, was a visitor in the New York markets last week.

J. J. Hyder has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Social Circle (Ga.) Cotton Mills Company and moved to Alabama.

B. C. Hill, of Durham, is now fixing looms at the Victory Manufacturing Company, Fayetteville, N. C.

W. V. Priester is now fixing looms at the Victory Manufacturing Company, Fayetteville, N. C.

W. P. Mann has been promoted from loom fixer to overseer of weaving at the Social Circle (Ga.) Cotton Mills Company.

John L. McKee has resigned as overseer of dyeing at the Victory Manufacturing Company, Fayetteville, N. C.

J. J. Faircloth has been promoted to overseer of dyeing at the Victory Manufacturing Company, Fayetteville, N. C.

Wiley Carter has resigned as overseer of winding at Mill No. 2 of the Cedartown Cotton and Export Company, Cedartown, Ga.

J. O. Epps has resigned as overseer of carding at the Rankin Mills, Gastonia, N. C., to accept the position of superintendent of the Sadie Cotton Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C.

C. M. Maxwell has resigned as overseer of carding at the Gem Yarn Mill, Cornelius, N. C., and is now second hand in carding at the Locke Mills, Concord, N. C.

S. Z. Mullis has resigned as overseer of carding at the Buffalo plant of the Locke Mills, Concord, N. C., and accepted a similar position at the Gem Yarn Mills, Cornelius, N. C.

J. W. Brown has resigned as overseer of spinning at the P. H. Hanes Knitting Co., Hanes, N. C., and accepted a similar position at the Springstein Mills, Chester, S. C.

W. M. Southern has resigned his position with the Kings Mountain Manufacturing Company, Kings Mountain, N. C., to become overseer of carding at the Park Yarn Mills, of the same place.

W. J. High, formerly with the Draper Corporation, but more recently with the Gaffney Manufacturing Company, is now assistant overseer of weaving with the Linstone Mills, Gaffney, S. C.

J. T. Knight has resigned as overseer of carding at the Park Yarn Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C., to become overseer of carding and spinning and assistant superintendent of the Lillian Mills, Bessemer City, N. C.

Hampton Smith Moves Office.

Hampton Smith, Southern manager for the Steel Heddle Manufacturing Company, has moved his office from 411 Washington street, Greenville, to 511 Masonic Temple, in that city.

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Charlotte, N. C.**

Ten Years Ago

The following items are from the Southern Textile Bulletin of August 17, 1911:

—Ten Years Ago—

W. W. Shaw has resigned as superintendent of the Grendel Mill No. 1, Greenwood, S. C.

—Ten Years Ago—

R. S. Wheeler has resigned as superintendent of the Kerr Bleachery, Concord, N. C., and accepted a similar position at the Union Bleaching and Finishing Company, Greenville.

—Ten Years Ago—

E. L. Hayes has been promoted to overseer of weaving at the Arista Mill, Winston-Salem, N. C.

—Ten Years Ago—

E. L. Hege has resigned as superintendent of the Avalon Mills, Mayodan, N. C., to become superintendent of the Edna Mills, Reidsville, N. C.

—Ten Years Ago—

J. V. Johnson has been promoted to master mechanic at the Brogan Mills, Anderson, S. C.

—Ten Years Ago—

W. M. Cauble has resigned as master mechanic at the Mills Manufacturing Company, Greenville, S. C.

—Ten Years Ago—

W. A. Burdett has resigned as overseer of the cloth room at the Poe Manufacturing Company, Greenville, S. C.

C. L. Duncan has been promoted to second hand in spinning at the Gluck Mills, Anderson, S. C.

—Ten Years Ago—

T. A. Sizemore, superintendent of the American Spinning Company, Greenville, has gone on a pleasure trip to Niagara Falls.

—Ten Years Ago—

W. T. Story has accepted the position of superintendent of the Ninety-Six (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

—Ten Years Ago—

J. L. Davis has resigned as superintendent of the Ninety-Six (S. C.) Mills and accepted a similar position at the Grendel Mill No. 1, Greenwood, S. C.

Whitmire, S. C.—For the purpose of financing a contemplated addition to its equipment of 30,000 spindles, the Glenn-Lowry Mills have been authorized to increase capital stock from \$750,000 to \$1,250,000.

—Ten Years Ago—

Lynchburg, Va.—The Jobbers Overall Company will move its plant to this city from Blackstone, Va.

—Ten Years Ago—

Jonesville, S. C.—The Jonesville Manufacturing Company was bid in at public sale for \$125,000 by H. J. Haynesworth, attorney, of Greenville, acting for the creditors.

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1921

Why Troops Were Sent to Concord. and chief of police that they wanted to go to work and earn their living

The Governor of North Carolina had to send troops to Concord, N. C., in order that citizens of that city might work without being subject to insult and violence while entering or leaving their place of employment.

The story of the deplorable situation that developed at Concord, briefly stated, is as follows:

The operatives of the Locke Cotton Mills, becoming tired of the domination of foreign agitators, called a meeting of the union for the avowed purpose of voting to return to work.

The agitators "framed" the meeting so that no secret ballot could be taken and Harry Eataugh, one of the agitators, made a violent speech in which he abused and vilified any one who would even think of returning to work and at the end of his tirade, ordered every one who was opposed to returning to work to stand up. Less than one-third of those present stood up but without letting the other side vote, it was announced that the union had voted unanimously against returning to work.

That farce so disgusted the operatives that more than 300 of them went individually to the superintendent and applied for work.

The manager of the Locke Cotton Mills told the applicants that he was willing to give them work but that he would not start the mill until assured that there would be no disorders.

Forty of the applicants then went to the city hall and told the mayor

to go to work and earn their living and that they were entitled to protection, it should assume the burden of feeding and clothing themselves and their families.

With the proposition put squarely before them the chief of police promised protection and the mill began operation.

For the first two days the efforts of the strikers, very few of whom were from the Locke Cotton Mills or even from Concord, were limited to jeers and verbal abuse of the men and women who returned to work.

On the third morning the mob tried to block the gate to the mill and a special officer named Cordell ordered them back and finally used strong language in trying to make them realize that he intended to enforce the law.

Amid great shouts from the mob the chief of police or one of his assistants stripped the badge from Officer Cordell and took his pistol away.

After that grandstand play to the mob there was no holding the strikers and the following is a statement of an eye witness to a very small portion of the occurrence on Saturday morning:

"I arrived at the Locke Mill about six o'clock Saturday morning. By the time for the majority of the workers to arrive at the mill, approximately four or five hundred people were on hand. The crowd seemed more excited than ever, and as a few of the non-union workers were approached and forced to return home, the crowd gained more

confidence, and said they would fight to a finish before they could be stopped in their efforts to prevent the workers from getting into the mill.

"Barnhart, the union leader, and also John Dean, were both on hand and talked to the people. The strikers seemed to take great delight in trying to reach the workers, and as fast as they approached them, they would return and tell Dean and Barnhart of their success. Both Dean and Barnhart encouraged the strikers and told them it was the only way to have success. Dean told the strikers that the success of this strike, and the life of the union rested on the outcome of the trouble in Concord, and the eyes of all textile workers were fixed on the Concord mills, and if they didn't have courage enough to prevent re-opening of the mills, they were only allowing their bread and butter to be taken from the mouths of their families.

"A man named Jacobs, who lives in Locke quarters, went to the mill Saturday morning for work, and was stopped by a crowd of men numbering about thirty. They told Jacobs he couldn't go in to work, and several of the men cursed him for deserting the union. He didn't have much to say, except that he intended to go to work. The strikers told him to go back home of his own free will or he would be sorry, and he turned and walked off without saying anything. After he had gone about thirty feet, he turned and said something to the strikers, cursing them for stopping him. The men started after him, and Jacobs ran but was overtaken before he got home. It looked as though they would handle him roughly but he started to beg with the men and told them he was sorry, and they let him off, after he promised to go home.

"Bob Farragot, who went to work Saturday morning, was stopped by a crowd when he came out at noon time, and in the trouble that followed he hit a woman and knocked her down. After a good deal of scuffling and fighting, he got away from the crowd and ran away. The crowd did not follow him."

Without having arrested a single member of the mob and apparently made no effort to control the situation the chief of police wired Governor Morrison as follows:

"The city police force cannot preserve order and enforce the law. Send troops at once before it is too late, to preserve life."

The sheriff, who had made no effort to control the situation or perform the duties of his office, wired Governor Morrison as follows:

"The police of the city cannot handle the situation. As this is the case, I cannot handle it, if trouble should start. Take the matter in hand."

As a result of these messages Governor Morrison sent troops to Concord and the State of North Carolina is at a very large expense protecting people who wish to work for their living.

The foreign agitators who caused all of this trouble and have caused the mill operatives to lose more than \$2,000,000 in wages still walk the streets of our cities in freedom and live in luxury on the money that they have collected from their dupes.

Thursday, August 18, 1921.

Stop Selling Yarns Below Cost.

For more than twelve months the yarn mills of the South have been selling yarns below cost and it seems to us that the time has come to stop wearing out machinery in the production of yarns that can not be sold for enough to pay for their cost of manufacture.

We heard many of the yarn manufacturers state last year that the farmers did not have sense enough to reduce their acreage but they reduced the cotton acreage far more than the yarn manufacturer has reduced his production of yarns.

The farmers have held off the market approximately one-third of last year's crop and have shown far more stamina in refusing to sell below cost of production.

The farmer has shown far more ability and brains in handling the situation and far more co-operation than the managers of the yarn mills, in fact we do not know any class of men who have made less out of the possibilities than the yarn manufacturers.

A reasonable firmness at the present time could advance yarns 6 to 10 cents per pound but there is always some spineless manufacturer who will make the market by selling below cost.

The cloth manufacturers have secured advances and goods are selling far above the yarns that they contain. For instance, plain fabrics woven from 20/2 are selling at 38 cents, while 20/2 are being sold at from 23 to 24c.

A determined thirty-day shut down of every yarn mill that can not get orders at a profit would start a real advance in prices.

If the farmers had exhibited the same degree of backbone and brains as the yarn manufacturers they would now be getting 5 to 6 cents for their cotton.

Cotton Mills Supporting Strikers.

One of the worst features of the Charlotte-Concord-Kannapolis strike has been the support that has been given the strikers by cotton mills in the surrounding territory, through the employment of the strikers.

At least 40 per cent of the men and women who went out on the strike at Charlotte, Concord and Kannapolis have been receiving regular employment in other mills and their employment not only relieved the union of a great burden but the wages they received have, in part,

Thursday, August 18, 1921.

been sent back to Charlotte to help support the strikers.

It is fair to state that a majority of the mills in this section have absolutely refused to employ any of the strikers but some of those with the very best intentions are being imposed upon by their superintendents and overseers who are employing strikers while telling the management that they are not doing so.

There are very few mills that will admit that they are employing the strikers but it is nevertheless a fact and we could with ease give the names of at least fifty strikers and designate the mill at which they are now being employed.

The usual method is to accept without question the striker's statement that he comes from some town other than Charlotte, Concord or Kannapolis.

Thos. F. McMahon and his International gave practically nothing to the strikers and very small sums have been contributed by the union operatives in this section.

The greatest support that has been given the union strikers has been through their employment by certain mills in this section and if the McMahon brand of unionism becomes established here it will be due to the selfishness of such mills or to their winking at the employment of strikers by their superintendents and overseers.

It will certainly be a big price to pay for the operation of a small amount of additional machinery when there is no profit in operation.

A majority of the mills have been extremely careful in regard to employing the strikers and our remarks are directed solely at those mills who have been aiding unionism by such employment.

B. A. Lowrance Resigns as Associate Editor.

B. A. Lowrance has resigned as associate editor of the Southern Textile Bulletin to return to his former position as manager of the service department of the Charlotte office of the Western Newspaper Union.

D. H. Hill, Jr., who filled position of associate editor prior to his entering the World War, has resumed that position. Since his return from the war Mr. Hill has been filling other positions with the Southern Textile Bulletin.

Committee in Charge of Carders Meeting.

The following local committee will have charge of the meeting of the Carders Division of the Southern Textile Association at Columbia, S. C., on Friday of this week:

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

S. G. Touchstone, chairman; F. L. Drake, J. O. Corne, G. A. Hamrick, C. R. Costner, R. M. Ross and H. A. Newton.

Marshall Dilling, chairman of the Carders Division, will preside over the meeting but the above committee will look after the arrangements and the entertainment.

A King Dethroned.

We must think of cotton always in terms of the nation's business rather than as a sectional matter, and to realize that the planters are making it their business, by fair means or foul, to see that we do so consider it. King Cotton may be dethroned for the present, but it is only a temporary dethronement. He's bound to come back. And when he does, the planters intend to get more of the proceeds as their share.—R. E. Lambert, American Business and National Acceptance Journal.

Under Production by Cotton Spindles.

Graphic evidence of the extent of under production in the cotton mills of the world is presented in a report by the International Federation of Cotton Spinners which has been issued through the United States Department of Commerce. From individual returns received from the mills and in a few instances so far as the total number is concerned, from estimates the federation has compiled a table (reprinted here) of the world's cotton spindlage for the half year ending January 31, 1921.—Export American Industries.

Textile Industry Again Booming.

The improvement in the textile industry in New England is shown by the fact that many mills are now undertaking to run nights to catch up with orders. This industry, first to be deflated, has reached a point where jobbers' and reailers' stocks are so depleted that full production is necessary to supply the demand. Further movement in this industry must be upward."—Advertising Age.

Getting Ahead.

The United States is slowly getting ahead. Commercial failures are gradually declining in number and the eyes of merchants are fixed with hopeful gaze on the approaching fall trade. Sentiment in mercantile circles is good. The textile industry, which was the first to readjust itself to post-war conditions, has been the first to get back on its feet in some measure. Other industries went through the travail later and only now are emerging into the clear path where daylight ahead may be seen. The downward trend of commodity prices has been stayed. Common ground on which business may be transacted with some degree of confidence has been reached, although, of course, many obstacles to uninterrupted progress remain.—Broad Street, in The Economic World.

19

Bleached Goods!

(SELLING POINTS No. 31)

Old time competition and price-cutting to secure trade is coming in again.

Peroxide-bleached goods cost no more but need not be sold at cut prices.

They are white without weakening—permanently white—elastic and soft.

Peroxide Advice Free to Mills.

The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.

NEW YORK

Bobbins and Spools

True-running
Warp Bobbins
a Specialty

The Dana S. Courtney Co.
Chicopee, Mass.

Southern Agt, A. B. CARTER, Greenville, S.C.

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Eastman, Ga.—The Eastman Cotton Mills are planning to erect an addition to their plant and to install 4,000 additional spindles.

Burlington, N. C.—The Southern Hosiery Mills will soon begin construction of a new building to replace one destroyed by fire some weeks ago.

Greensboro, N. C.—The Revolution Mills have constructed a swimming pool for the benefit of their employees, the pool being 150-30 feet, the depth of the water being from 2 to 6 feet.

Greenville, S. C.—Directors of the Victor-Monaghan Mills, which operates a chain of eight plants in this section, have authorized the payment of the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the common stock.

Charleston, S. C.—Improvements at the Royal Mills will include the installation of new machinery to cost \$50,000 and general repair work about the present buildings. Plans are being handled by Lockwood, Greene & Co., as recently noted.

Monroe, N. C.—It is reported that the name of the Jackson Mills, Monroe, N. C., which changed hands some time ago, as noted, will be changed to the Union Cotton Mills. A meeting to elect permanent officers of the recently formed company will be held within a short time.

Little Rock, Ark.—The Arkansas

WALLS

for

OFFICES
COMMUNITY HOUSES
COTTAGES

Strong—Attractive to the
eye—Vermin Proof

Use Southern Gypsum
Co. Plasters

Address

Southern Gypsum Co.
—INC.—
North Holston, Va.

E. S. DRAPER

CHARLOTTE

NORTH CAROLINA

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
and CITY PLANNER

MILL VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT

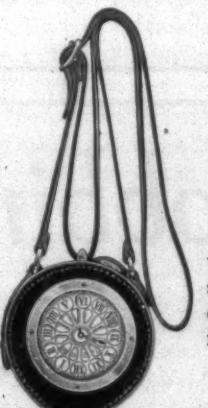
Cotton Mills, which were organized some months ago, as noted, plan to erect their first plant here in the fall. The company contemplates the erection of a chain of mills, tentative sites being Fort Smith, Batesville and Helena. E. Randolph, of Pocahontas, Ark., is president of the company and T. W. Campbell, of Little Rock, is treasurer.

Huntsville, Ala.—The Alabama Public Service Commission has completed the appraisal of valuation of the properties of the Alabama Power Company, which supplies power and light to most of the cities and towns of Northern Alabama and the general impression is that the rates for electric power and lights will be considerably increased. The Alabama Manufacturers' Association has taken the initiative and will have the report rechecked by competent engineers.

Hickory, N. C.—The Federal Power Commission has issued a preliminary permit to the Granite Falls Manufacturing Company, of Hickory, for power development on Wilson Creek in this State. The lands within the Boone national forest are affected by this development. The development will serve the city of Lenoir, N. C., with hydro-electric power for its cotton mills and furniture factories. It is proposed to construct three dams, 34, 40 and 60 feet, respectively, in height, each to be connected by a short conduit to a power house. Sufficient water is available to warrant the installation of generating machinery with 5,000 horsepower, engineers state.

J. O. White Killed in Auto Accident.

J. O. White, prominent cotton manufacturer of Gastonia, N. C., was almost instantly killed Wednesday night of last week when the automobile in which he was riding was overturned near Landrum, S. C. Mr. White was driving the car and as he leaned forward to adjust the lights, the car swerved into a ditch, turning over several times. He was



CHICAGO
1526 S. Wabash Avenue

The CHICAGO APPROVED PORTABLE WATCHMAN'S CLOCK

with its special Waltham movement, its lock stations and its superior quality throughout, is especially desirable for mills and factories and for either in-door or out-door patrol.

Write for Catalogue

Chicago Watchman's Clock Works

NEW YORK
9 Church Street



What is meant by Charlotte CLEAN Quality?

That Charlotte Clean Quality Leather Belting is made with that care and honesty of purpose which can only produce uniform quality unexcelled.

Charlotte Leather Belting Co.
Charlotte, N. C.

Picker Sticks
Spools
Skewers
Binders
Loom Supplies

—
Ivey M'fg Co.
Hickory, N. C.

caught beneath the car, a later examination showing that his neck was broken. His negro chauffeur, the only other occupant of the car, was also injured.

Mr. White was one of the pioneer cotton mill men of Gaston county. He was associated with J. D. Moore in establishing the Gaston Cotton Manufacturing Company in the early days of the industry. Later he became interested in a number of other mills. At the time of his death he was president of the Modena Mill, Gastonia, and the Morro-well Mills, Dallas. He had recently retired from the active management of four mills near Lenoir, N. C., these being the Moore County and Lenoir Mills, Lenoir, the Whitnel Mills, Whitnel, and the Hudson Cotton Manufacturing Company, Hudson. He was regarded as one of the most successful manufacturers in this section.

Besides his mill connections, Mr. White was prominent in banking and financial circles and was well known in Masonic and religious activities. He was 53 years old and is survived by Mrs. White. There are no children. The funeral was held from the First Presbyterian Church, Gastonia, on Sunday afternoon, being one of the most impressive ever held in Gaston. Nearly 400 persons were present.

R. D. Thomas to Return to England.

R. D. Thomas, who has for a long number of years been Southern representative for Joseph Sykes Brothers, Huddersfield, Eng., will within the next few months return to England to take a position with the home office of his company. He will be succeeded here by Walter

Screw Machine Products

for Textile Mills and allied Industries. We make Special Shaped turnings in steel or brass.

Send samples or Blue Prints for quotations. Please state quantities ordered.

SHAMBOW SHUTTLE CO.
Woonsocket, Rhode Island

Pratt, as recently reported. Mr. Thomas, or "Uncle Dick," as he is familiarly known to practically every mill man in the South, has hundreds of friends throughout the industry who will regret exceedingly that he is to leave the South. They are gratified, however, to learn that the splendid new position Mr. Thomas will hold is given him as a recognition of the long and faithful service to Sykes Brothers. He has for thirty years served the company in the Southern territory and this service is now being rewarded by time. On his return he and Mr. Thomas will jointly handle the Southern office until the latter returns to England.

No man in the Southern textile industry has a wider acquaintance than Mr. Thomas. He is known wherever there is a mill and is held in high esteem by all who know him. During his service in the South Mr. Thomas has built up an excellent business for his company and handled his work in a thorough and efficient manner.

Walter Pratt, who becomes South-service to Sykes Brothers. He has been agent for Joseph Sykes Brothers, in the Southern territory and this service is now being rewarded by time. On his return he and Mr. Thomas will jointly handle the Southern office until the latter returns to England.

Mill President Sees Better Times.

"Business not only is going to improve; it is improving now and has already grown much better," according to R. E. Henry, president of the Dunecan Cotton Mills, Greenville, who is regarded as one of the South's best-posted textile executives.

"As for the textile industry, my observation is that the mills very rapidly are getting back to normal in the matter of supply and demand. Practically every mill in this section is operating full time, and the great majority of them, I believe, are making a profit on the business they are doing. The profits, of course, are small, but they are profits nevertheless and are sufficient to give the general situation a much rosier tint than it has had for some time."

Mr. Henry said that the recent reductions in prices on iron and steel, together with the stronger cotton market, has presumably started the cloth market on an upward trend, resulting in better prices and a firmer market. In consequence, he said, mills are looking with more confidence for a steady flow of orders during the coming fall. While July and August generally are dull months in the textile business, Mr. Henry expressed himself as well pleased with the showing being made by his own plant and with reliable reports which he has received on operations of other mills.

Greenville textile plants, in Mr. Henry's opinion, are on a sound basis and have stood the strain of the past nine months well. Every one is running full time. There has been no labor trouble. Textile executives all seem to have faith that the future holds better days in store, and that business improvement will continue.

96 Cotton Mills Now Have MacOak Belt in Actual Service.



No experimenting for them. They know Julius Schachner who has been making good belts for them during the past 25 years can even do better now, with all new equipment, only the best leather and ideal environment.

McLeod Leather & Belting Company
Greensboro, N. C.

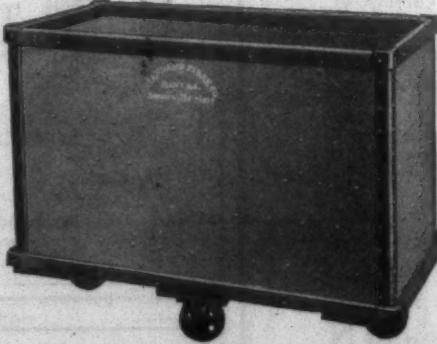
NEW PATTERN

STEEL CLAD HARD FIBRE TRUCKS

with continuous angle and bottom corner construction,
and one-piece steel bottom band.

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NO
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Seamless
Cans
Oval
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Gill Cans
Barrels
Taper
Baskets



Plain
HARD
Fibre
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Doffing
Boxes
Bobbin
Boxes
Self-oiling
truck
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25 Miller Street

More Particulars Upon Application

Standard Fibre Co. Somerville, Mass.

DAVID BROWN CO.

*Successors to
WELD BOBBIN AND SPOOL COMPANY*

LAWRENCE, MASS., U.S.A.

MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH GRADE

Bobbins, Spools, & Shuttles

*For Cotton, Woolen, Silk, Knitting
and Carpet Mills*

*We make a specialty of
Hand Threading and Woolen
Shuttles. Enamelled Bobbins
and all kinds of Bobbins and
Spools with Brass or Tin
Re-enforcements.*

Write for quotations.

LEFT HAND

THE CHOICE OF A HUMIDIFYING SYSTEM

must be one that for simplicity with great capacity and economy in maintenance produces uniformly such conditions that may be determined for the different requirements of the work. In the American Moistening Company's method of humidifying, all such requirements are GUARANTEED.

Our COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIERS
Our FAN TYPE and HIGH DUTY HUMIDIFIERS
Our VENTILATING Type of Humidifier (Taking fresh air into
the room from outside)
Our ATOMIZERS or COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM
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Our CONDITIONING ROOM EQUIPMENT
Our AUTOMATIC HUMIDITY CONTROL (Can be applied to
systems already installed)
Our AUTOMATIC TEMPERATURE CONTROL
Are all STANDARDS OF MODERN TEXTILE MILL EQUIP-
MENTS.

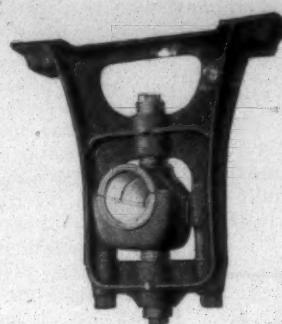
AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

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RUSSELL GRINNELL, President



THE OLD RELIABLE BALL AND SOCKET DROP HANGER

Cotton Mill People generally have chosen this hanger as standard equipment for all departments of their mills. There being no side screws to collect lint, and its Ball and Socket feature make it ideal for every class of service.

THE WOOD LINE
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of transmission machinery covers every possible condition or need of the user of power.

T. B. WOOD'S SONS CO. Chambersburg, Pa.
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POWER TRANSMITTING MACHINERY



Starch

The Cotton Textile Manufacturers require a variety of starches to produce specifically desired results.

OUR KNOWLEDGE of the needs of the textile industry.

OUR UNEXCELLED FACILITIES for producing a wide range of products.

OUR ORGANIZATION FOR SERVICE in assisting to solve the sizing and finishing problems of the Cotton Manufacturer.

Fit us to meet these varied requirements.

For the best results use these standard starches.

400 Mill

Eagle ★★★
Eagle ★★
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Eagle ★★★★

500 Mill

Blue River Crystal

Famous N

C.P.Special

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO.
NEW YORK

Southern Office: GREENVILLE, S. C.

Starch

Report On Knit Goods Industry

Washington, D. C., Aug. 11.—A \$9,802,000 with 8; Connecticut, \$9,- preliminary statement of the 1920 census shows 332,000 with 21; New Hampshire, \$9,- census of manufactures with reference to the knit goods industry has been prepared by the Bureau of the

Census, Department of Commerce. It consists of a detailed statement of the quantities and values of the various products manufactured during the year 1919.

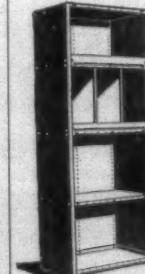
At the last census more than one-half of the total value of products for the industry was reported by two states, New York and Pennsylvania, representing 27.4 and 26.4 per cent, respectively.

The knit goods industry, as presented in this report, includes textile mills engaged primarily in knitting. There are no confines as to the kind of materials used or character of goods produced.

In 1919 the knit goods industry was represented by 32 states, with an aggregate of 2,049 establishments. Seventeen states each reported over \$5,000,000 in value of products, forming a total of \$686,459,000, or 96.3 per cent of the total value of products for the industry. These seventeen states are shown below in the order of their importance by value of products with corresponding number of establishments: New York, \$195,377,000 with 683; Pennsylvania, \$188,261,000 with 606; Massachusetts, \$52,424,000 with 77; Wisconsin, \$40,778,000 with 72; Tennessee, \$32,952,000 with 61; North Carolina, \$29,834,000 with 121; New Jersey, \$23,853,000 with 90; Illinois, \$20,460,000 with 58; Ohio, \$18,779,000 with 34; Minnesota, \$13,985,000 with 16; Georgia, \$12,567,000 with 28; Michigan, \$12,039,000 with 31; Rhode Island, \$11,936,000 with 26; Indiana,

Underwear formed 28.7 per cent of the total value for the industry in 1919 and 36 per cent in 1914. The decrease in the quantity of underwear produced from 1914 to 1919 was 5.4 per cent. The increase in the popularity of the union suit is borne out by the 46.8 per cent increase in the number of dozen suits reported in 1919 against a decrease

(Continued on Page 26)



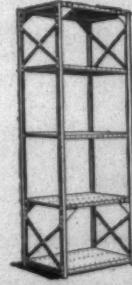
Lupton STEEL SHELVING

Tool Stands, Tool Cabinets,
Pressed Steel Bench-Legs, etc.

Order from Warehouse Stock

DAVID LUPTON'S SONS CO.

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MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS AND IMPORTERS
PASSAIC, N. J.

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BLEACHING OIL
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For Stripping and Discharge Printing

MONOPOLE OIL
Reg. Trade Mark No. 70991

VISIT OUR BOOTHS No. 828—830—832, Seventh National Chemical Exposition, 8th Coast Artillery Armory, New York, Week of Sept. 12th.

Is British Cotton Trade Turning?

(Continued from Page 15.)
 cent drop in six months. With all of the short time, the strike, and mills compelled to stop working owing to fuel shortage there was no evidence of a shortage of supplies of either yarns or cloths, that is in the general run. Some specialties may have been in scanty supply, but buyers could always lay their hands on staple varieties, and mostly find easily-managed sellers. That is a fair indication of what the demands upon the market had shrunk to in the aggregate.

Singularly enough India—or rather Calcutta—was the only market anxious to buy with freedom, but only when the price suited, and even that buyer was checked when manufacturers raised their limits.

The shrinkage in the overseas demand for cotton goods is strikingly shown in the Board of Trade returns. For the six months ended June the total exports this year were 4,211,021,700 square yards, against 2,396,798,000 square yards in the corresponding period last year, and 3,582,788,800 linear yards in 1913. Nearly every market shows a decrease, the greatest naturally in the most important ones. Thus, India has taken 486,537,000 yards this year, against 817,483,000 in 1920 and 1,640,101,000 linear yards in 1913. China on the same comparisons shows 92,210,000, 233,512,700 and 343,659,700; Turkey 27,868,800; 150,384,500 and 171,121,000; Egypt 62,476,100; 156,614,000 and 124,258,900; Argentina 49,637,200; 81,413,800 and 116,772,500; sient.—Journal of Commerce.

and Central and other South American countries 38,437,000; 107,330,000 and 202,868,000. The average value per square yard, last year, corresponding six months, it was 15.36d, and this looks as though some of last year's high-priced purchases were still being shipped. The average per linear yard in 1913 was 3.26d.

The stock-taking results of spinning mill companies so far this year bear witness to the change in conditions. Out of 76 companies for the quarter ended June 48 have failed to declare a dividend, the average working out at 4.82 per cent per annum; for three months ended December last the average for the same companies was 19.49 per cent per annum. An analysis of 100 companies for the first half of the year shows an average dividend per company of 6.28 per cent per annum, against 22.52 per cent per annum for the same concerns for the six months ended December 31, 1920.

A month or so ago one felt quite justified in writing about the much brighter outlook. Today he finds it difficult to withstand these shocks to confidence. At the same time when we are told, as already noted, that cotton does not bring cost of growing, that much of the business in yarns and cloth is done below replacing costs, and when from observation of the Board of Trade figures the conclusion can hardly be avoided that the world is bare of cotton goods, it does seem as though prevailing conditions must be trans-

MACHINERY FOR SALE

PUMPS

1—14x16 Burnham-Automatic Outside Center Packed Plunger Pump, with 2' Fisher Screwed Angle Pump Governor \$ 400.00

TANKS

2—Steel Tanks, 7'x7' 9", each 200.00

COTTON MILL MACHINERY

2—Sargent Opening Pickers, All Metal, Apron Feed, each 350.00
1—Brown & Sharpe Yarn Reel (hand reel for samples).

BLEACHING AND DYEING MACHINERY

5—Delahunt Dyeing Machine Company's 7'x7' Boiling Kiers, with six (6) perforated baskets. These kiers have been converted into closed kiers for boiling under low pressure. Price, each 500.00
1—High Pressure Kier, made by Textile Finishing Co. of Providence, R. I., their No. 15. Entire top to open; has dumping arrangement, easy to handle. Capacity 1,800 pounds of raw stock, price 1,500.00
1—Large Closed Pressure Boiling Kier, 7' high 7' diameter, with dumping arrangement; capacity 4,000 pounds 500.00

OFFICE FIXTURES

1—Columbia Dictaphone, and about two dozen records. Used about a month. Complete with shaving machine 200.00

Elmore, Brame & Company
Montgomery, Ala.

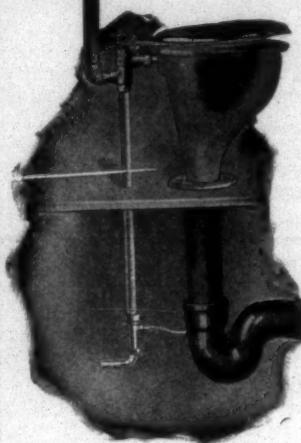
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Over 300,000 giving satisfaction. Save Water; Require No Pit; Simple in the extreme. The most durable water closet made. In service winter and summer.

Enameled roll flushing rim bowls.



Heavy brass valves.

Strong hard wood seat.

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Malleable seat castings will not break.

Sold by Jobbers Everywhere.

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WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

DRAW-IN only one time and change to any cloth when you weave with.

“D U P L E X”

Flat Steel Loom Harness

LET US QUOTE YOU?

STEEL HEDDLE MANUFACTURING CO.

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TALLOW—OILS—GUMS—COMPOUNDS

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Tallow, Soluble Grease, Soluble Oils, Gums, Glues, Gum Arabol, Lancashire Size, Waxes, Finishing Pastes, Soaps, Glycerine, Ready-made easy Size, Sago and Tapioca Flours, Dextrines, China Clay, Soluble Blue Bone Grease, Bleachers' Blue.

SPECIAL COMPOUNDS FOR WARPS, WHERE STOP MOTIONS ARE USED.

WEIGHTING COMPOUNDS FOR COLORED AND WHITE WARPS.

FINISHING COMPOUNDS FOR ALL CLASSES OF FABRICS.

The Arabol best grades of cotton warp sizing compounds make the

"finest weaving and will hold the fly."

These compounds are based on the best practical experience and the

best materials used in their manufacture.

The Arabol Manufacturing Co.

R. P. GIBSON, South Carolina Agent, Greenville, S. C.

Offices: 100 William Street, New York.

Southern Agent: Cameron MacRae, Concord, N. C.

ALSO HOSIERY FINISHING AND BLEACHINGS



Factories: Brooklyn, N. Y.

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WATER TUBE and TUBULAR BOILERS

TOWERS and TANKS. STORAGE TANKS
STRUCTURAL STEEL and PLATE WORK

The Walsh & Weidner Boiler Company

New York
New Orleans
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WELFARE WORK

in your mill is not efficient unless you have installed Sanitary Drinking Fountains.

Swimming pools and the shower baths are fine but the internal bath is every bit as important as the external.

Drinking water must be PURE and COOL to satisfy and is properly cooled and dispensed in a PURO SANITARY COOLER.

Made only by the

**PURO SANITARY DRINKING
FOUNTAIN CO.,**

Haydenville, Mass.

Southern Agent
E. S. PLAYER
Greenville, S. C.

STRUCTURAL and Bar Steel, Ornamental Iron, Lupton Steel Windows, Chicago Tanks and Towers. REINFORCING BARS AND FENESTRA STEEL WINDOWS in stock in our Charlotte warehouse. Immediate shipment. We are prepared to cut and fabricate reinforcing bars. Send plans or list of material for prices. Our Engineering Force is at Your Service.

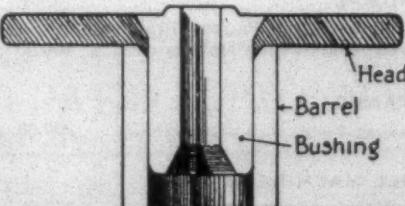
SOUTHERN ENGINEERING COMPANY
504 Realty Building CHARLOTTE, N. C.

HIRSCH LUMBER COMPANY YELLOW PINE

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LUMBER FOR THE VILLAGE

PROMPT SERVICE — BEST MATERIAL — CONSISTENT PRICES
Write JACKSONVILLE OFFICE



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FIBRE HEAD WARP SPOOL

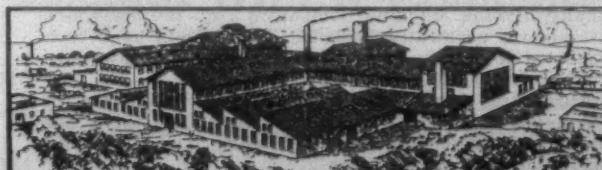
after fourteen years of the hardest mill use has demonstrated that it is

Durable — Economical

Write for particulars of the added traverse with corresponding increase in yardage—an important feature of this spool.

Prompt deliveries in two to three weeks after receipt of order.

MACRODI FIBRE CO.
Woonsocket, Rhode Island



MAKERS OF THE MOST SUCCESSFUL SHAKING GRATE IN THE SOUTH

Write us for information—

McNaughton Manufacturing Company
Maryville, Tennessee

Thursday, August 18, 1921.

John Hartley Returns to South.

John Hartley, one of the best known dyeing experts in the country, has recently opened an office in Charlotte, having become Southern sales agent for the Oakes Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of Hemantine dyewood extracts and colors; the Sandoz Chemical Works, of New York, manufacturers of aniline and sulphur colors, and for the Standard Soap Company, Camden, N. J., makers of textile and other soaps.

Mr. Hartley, who has a very wide acquaintance among Southern mills, was for many years with the Oakes Manufacturing Company as a demonstrator and practical dyer. Shortly after the outbreak of the war, when the dyestuff situation became acute, he represented the company, with headquarters in Charlotte, and proved of very material assistance to a large number of mills in solving their dye problems. He remained in this field about six years, at the end of which time he was returned to Oakes plant.

On the first of the year he secured the Southern selling agency for the above named companies and has recently opened offices in the Commercial Bank Building in Charlotte. Mr. Hartley, who has had 40 years' experience as a practical dyer, was one of the pioneers in sulphur dyeing in this country, his first work in Southern mills dating back to 1882.

He states that his services and experience as a practical dyer are available without charge to any

Southern mills which care to take advantage of them. With headquarters in Charlotte he will travel continually in the Southern territory and is able to offer the mills, through the companies he is now affiliated with, products of high quality and reputation.

Favorable Trade Balance Grows.

Washington, D. C.—Despite decreases in both imports and exports, the favorable balance of trade during July last was approximately \$30,000,000 higher than the favorable balance for July a year ago, when exports were nearly double the exports for the month just past, according to statistics made public today by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Exports for July totalled \$322,000,000, a slight decrease, as compared with \$336,958,412 for June, but not half of \$651,136,476, the value of our exports during July a year ago.

Imports for July also suffered but a slight decrease, as compared with June last, the figures being \$178,000,000 and \$185,679,893 for the two periods, respectively. Imports during July, 1920, were valued at \$537,118,971.

Exports for the seven months ended with July were valued at \$2,856,265,463, while imports for the same period were valued at \$1,498,466,414.

Imports of gold in July were \$64,268,379, as compared with \$19,817,758 a year ago, while exports of gold were \$3,734,929 July last, and \$21,872,783 a year ago. Imports of silver decreased from \$6,396,229 a down.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

25

year ago to \$4,513,279 July last, exports of silver remained practically stationary, being \$5,494,336 a year ago, and \$5,112,842 during July, 1921.

Franklin Process Co. Secures Site for Greenville Plant.

The Franklin Process Co., with headquarters in Providence, which will establish a dyeing and finishing plant in Greenville, as recently noted, has secured a site for their buildings. Officials of the company in Greenville this week stated what the work of building the plant would be started within a short time.

Postpone in Child Labor Case.

The date for hearing in the case of the Vivian Spinning Mills, Cherryville, N. C., against J. W. Bailey, of Raleigh, collector of internal revenue, has been set for August 15th. The plaintiff is seeking to have made permanent a temporary restraining order issued by Judge Boyd some time ago forbidding the internal revenue collector to assess the assets of the company for \$2,500 for an alleged violation of the federal child labor law. The hearing was due this week, but Judge Boyd continued it until the 15th.

An unusual amount of interest attaches to the case as it involves the Federal child labor law, which Judge Boyd has twice held unconstitutional. His first decision was upheld by the United States Supreme Court, and the second decision has not yet been handed down.

Mill Children Win Prizes in Baby Clinic.

At a baby show and clinic at Salisbury, N. C., in which over 400 babies were entered, first and second prizes went to twins, and in each case the parents are employed at the Salisbury Cotton Mills. First prize was won by the twin sons of B. M. Bowen, superintendent of the mill, and second prize was won by the month old twin daughters of C. L. Smith, who is also employed at the Salisbury Mill.

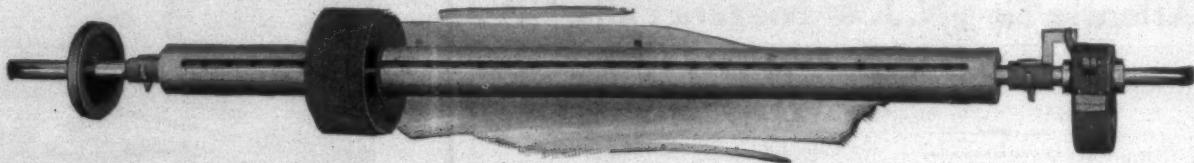
The award of these prizes is another instance that refutes the charge made from time to time that children of the mill villages are not as healthy as other children.

Germany's Exports to Finland Increase.

Berlin—Despite the sanctions and all the other obstacles that it is claimed here are being put in the way of German exports, local textile circles are pointing to the figures for Finland's foreign trade during the first three months of this year, just published, to support their contention that sooner or later foreign countries will return to the use of German goods.

Finland, which was an excellent pre-war customer of Germany, started to import from England on a large scale as soon as the armistice was signed. The figures just published, however, show that German exports of finished textiles and textile machinery during January, February and March of this year were valued at 144,000,000 Finnish marks.

Textile Grinding Machinery Of All Kinds

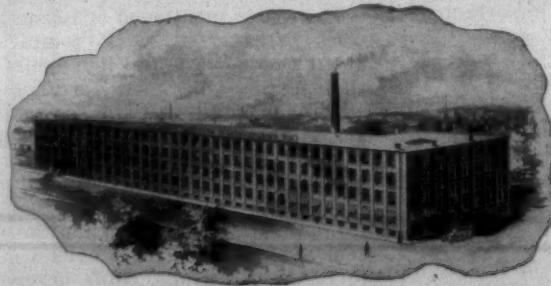


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The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—Much better inquiry, a steadier demand and increased sales were evident in the yarn markets this week. Most dealers reported a fairly active business for the week and prices, from the sellers' standpoint, are generally regarded as being in a stronger position than at any other time this year. A gradual improvement from now on is anticipated in this market, and spinners believed that they will soon be able to get business on a much more satisfactory basis.

The improvement in carded yarns has been especially gratifying and some of the cheaper grades have regained much of the loss suffered within the past few months. Carded knitting yarns were active throughout the week, and some very substantial sales were put through. Weavers also are showing much more interest, their inquiries indicating that they regard present prices as being attractive enough to warrant purchasing.

Buyers are still bargain hunting, but the stiffening tendency of prices is very general. Spinners are becoming much firmer in their attitude and are less inclined to sacrifice their profits than they were some time back.

The increased strength of the cotton markets is having a very favorable effect on yarn quotations and while no immediate boom is forecast here, a general feeling of optimism is much more evident.

Prices at the end of the week

were quoted as follows:

Southern Single Chain Warps.			
6s to 12s	21 @	24s	26½ @
14s	22 @	26s	25½ @
16s	22½ @	30s	28 ¾ 28½
20s	23½ @	40s	38½ @
22s	24 @ 24½		

Southern Single Skeins.

Southern Single Skeins.			
6s to 8s	21 @	20s	23½ @
10s	21½ @	22s	24 @
12s	22 @	24s	26 @
14s	22 @	26s	27 @
16s	22½ @	30s	29½ @

Southern Frame Cones.

Southern Frame Cones.			
8s	21½ @ 22½	22s	24½ @ 25½
10s	22 @ 23½	24s	26 @ 26½
12s	22½ @ 24	26s	26½ @ 27½
14s	23 @ 24½	30s	28½ @ 29½
16s	23½ @ 24½	30s extra	30½ @ 33½
18s	24 @ 24½	40s	42½ @
20s	24 @ 24½		

Southern Combed Peeler Skeins, Etc.			
2-ply 30s	50½ @	2-ply 60s	78½ @ 80½
2-ply 36s	58½ @	2-ply 70s	85½ @
2-ply 40s	60½ @	2-ply 80s	98½ @ 1.00
2-ply 50s	67½ @ 68½		

Combed Peeler Cones.

Combed Peeler Cones.			
10s	34½ @	28s	44½ @
2-ply 30s	50½ %	2-ply 60s	75½ @
12s	35½ @	30s	46½ @
14s	36½ @	32s	50½ @
16s	37½ @	34s	52½ @
18s	38½ %	36s	53½ @
20s	39½ @	40s	57½ @
22s	40½ @	50s	66½ @
24s	41½ @	60s	80½ @
26s	42½ %		

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps, Etc.

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps, Etc.			
6s to 10s	21½ @ 22	2-ply 26s	26½ @ 27½
12s to 14s	23 @	2-ply 30s	28½ @ 30½
2-ply 16s	23½ @	2-ply 40s	38 @ 40
2-ply 20s	24½ %	2-ply 50s	52 @ 53
2-ply 24s	25 @		

Southern Two-Ply Skeins.

Southern Two-Ply Skeins.			
6s to 10s	21 @	36s	37½ @
10s to 12s	21½ @	40s	38½ @ 43½
14s	22½ @	50s	55 ¾
16s	22½ @ 23	60s	65 @
20s	24 @ 24½	Upholstery Yarns	
24s	26 @		
26s	26 @	8s, 4 & 5-ply	16 ¾ 16½
30s	28 @ 28½	Duck Yarns	
		3, 4 & 5-ply skeins	
8s	20½ @	16s	23 @
10s	21½ @	20s	24 @

3, 4 & 5-ply skeins

3, 4 & 5-ply skeins			
8s	20½ @	16s	23 @
10s	21½ @	20s	24 @

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Mathematics, 2 1-2; Science, 1; Elective, 6 1-2.

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Manufacturer

Spindle Tape

AND

Bandings



Bolfield Ave. and Wister St., Germantown, Phila., Pa.

Thursday, August 18, 1921.

Weekly Market Letter of J. Spencer Turner Co.

New York, Aug. 13, 1921.

In the Philadelphia territory the stiffening of prices within the last ten days has not at all surprised the trade as everyone looked for an advance in prices the minute there was any excuse for such. The issuing of the last cotton report by the Government was the excuse needed, and was promptly taken advantage of by Southern spinners to advance their prices anywhere from one to five cents per pound, according to the desirability of the count.

This advance has to a certain extent stimulated buying by manufacturers especially in other sections of the country. The Philadelphia manufacturers, however, have not purchased to any great extent, although they have bought for two or three months ahead. This buying, however, being dependent upon the amount of encouragement they have been getting at the selling end.

Towel manufacturers seem to have been the most liberal buyers. Most of the large factors in this line having bought more or less yarn. The other lines of manufacturers have been more or less indifferent to the advance in prices, claiming that business conditions did not yet warrant such an advance and that the advance if not kept within reason would hurt rather than stimulate business. Some of these manufacturers think that the present advance is another flurry and they seem content to hold off in purchasing until they feel more certain that conditions warrant the generally higher prices.

Regardless, however, of the opinion as above stated, manufacturers can be found here and there in all

lines willing to buy a limited amount of yarn, if they can be convinced that prices as now being quoted are as low as they probably will be for the next few months. We think that without a doubt the general conditions are such that present prices will hold and will probably stiffen slightly between now and the first of the year. It must be remembered, however, that manufacturers cannot be found to buy yarn in this market simply because prices are advancing. They must first feel that the advance is warranted by general conditions throughout the country. We believe that they will shortly realize that conditions have improved to such an extent that the present advance in prices is warranted.

Therefore, the market taken on the whole can certainly be said to be in a much more encouraging condition than since the first of the year.

Bedsheet Mill.

Leaksville, N. C.

B. W. Koontz.....Superintendent
J. E. McAlister.....Carder
J. J. Barrow.....2nd Hand Carding
R. H. Simpson.....Spinner
J. H. Crowder.....2nd Hand Spinning
R. H. Simpson.....Slasher and Warper
C. F. Helderman.....Weaver
A. J. Mathews.....2nd Hand Weaving
Jet Gant, W. M. Mitchell, N. L.
Pace, Ike Hobbs, P. W. Minter,
R. F. Humphrey ...Loom Fixers
J. F. Crews.....Cloth Room
Roy Seay.....Shipping Clerk
H. T. Driscoll.....Bleachery Man
A. D. Chatham.....Outside Foreman
Lee Kapp.....Master Mechanic
W. G. McCollum.....Cotton Grader
E. E. McAlister and C. A. Davis....
Tieing-in Men

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Want Department

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the Southern Textile Bulletin affords the best medium for advertising the fact.

Hosiery Mill Superintendent.

Wanted—Superintendent for a hosiery mill making children's ribbed hose fine and medium, also ladies' fine and medium cotton, mercerized and silk and a few half hose. Only those with successful experience need apply, as we require a good man to whom we will pay a good salary, but who must have already demonstrated his ability to superintend successfully such mills.

In first letter please give full history of experience together with character references.

Address "Knitter," care Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

Bookkeepers.

We are in touch with several experienced in cotton mill work. Any mill needing an office man can get in touch with them through Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

Wanted—Salesman.

Salesman that is now calling on the textile cotton mills to handle Textile Specialties on commission as a side line. Will find it profitable to write, giving experience, territory covered and other details. Strictly confidential. Address Side Line, care Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

Spools for Sale.

5,000 Rock maple spools, bushed ends, 4½-inch heads, metal rims, 6-inch traves, practically new. Price 10% less than U. S. Bobbin Co. prices. L. H. Gilmer Co., Millen, Ga.

Wanted.

Finishing Room Foreman for Hosiery Mill making 400 to 600 dozen per day. Must be experienced on misses' hose. Address Hose, care Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

Position as Salesman Wanted.

Salesman, 34 years of age, 12 years selling experience, would like to hear from concerns wishing representation in Southern territory. Have been making and selling loom reeds. Would like to work on commission basis, but will consider salary or commission or both. Address Salesman, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Community Worker.

Young lady now in charge of women's and girls' work and editor of community paper at large mill. Experienced in Library, Camp Fire, Socials and Banquets. Mills needing such a worker write to "Community," care Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

Drawing-in Machine Wanted.

Want good second hand American drawing-in machine or Barber-Colman tying-in machine that will draw or tie in steel drop wires. State condition and price in first letter. Address Drawing-in, care Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

Fixer Wanted.

A fixer for Universal winders and look after room and packing by mill in Alabama. Pay \$15.00 per week. Address "Winder," care Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

Boss Knitter Wanted.

Want boss knitter to run small branch mill in North Georgia. Must be familiar with Standard B knitters, Brinton ribbers and Record loopers. Good opening for the right man who would care to build up the business and acquire interest. Address Interest, care Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

Secretary Wanted.

For 5,000 spindle yarn mill in North Carolina. Young; to take \$10,000 to \$20,000 stock and act as general office man. Address Secretary, care of Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

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During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern Textile Industry.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. 15 years' experience on plain and fancy weaving. Good reference. Address No. 3150.

WANT position as superintendent of white goods mill. Long experience. Now employed on colored goods but wish to change for white work. Address No. 3151.

WANT position as second hand in large spinning room or overseer of small room. Can go anywhere at once. Address No. 3152.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or print goods mill, 10,000 to 40,000 spindles. Address No. 3153.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning or overseer of carding or spinning in large mill. Long experience and reliable. Good manager of help. Reference. Address No. 3154.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning in large mill or superintendent of medium size mill. Can furnish satisfactory reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3155.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Thoroughly experienced on Jacquard work, ducks and plain and fancy weaves. Can furnish reference as to ability and character. Address No. 3157.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Can furnish reference and handle any size job. Can report at once. Address No. 3158.

WANT position as superintendent of good sized mill. Long experience in mill business and can give satisfaction. Address No. 3159.

WANT position as electrician or master mechanic in good mill or bleachery. Have had long and thorough experience and can give satisfaction. References. Address No. 3160.

WANT position as overseer of card room. Forty years of age, practical and technical experience. Good manager of help. Wish to locate in Piedmont Carolinas. Reference as to character and ability. Address 3161.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Long experience and can give satisfaction. Now employed but have good reasons for wanting to change. Address No. 3162.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning in large mill or overseer of carding and spinning or master mechanic. Thoroughly experienced in above and can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3163.

WANT position as overseer of weave room with Draper looms. Good reference. Long experience and can give satisfaction. Address No. 3164.

WANT position as foreman of roller shop; 22 years experience in roll covering and belt cementing. Could change on short notice. Address No. 3165.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning in large mill. Have been on present job 8 years but mill is closed down now. Have made creditable showing and can furnish satisfactory reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3166.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning or superintendent. Can furnish reference. Address No. 3167.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. White or colored work. Have had 11 years' experience as second hand and 3 as overseer in one mill. 40 years of age and have family. Good reference if wanted. Address No. 3168.

WANT position as manager or superintendent by manufacturer now employed as general superintendent. Wish to change for good reasons. 10 years experience in one of best combed yarn mills in country and 10 years experience in Southern cloth mills. Address No. 3169.

WANT position as carder. 12 years experience as carder. Age 35, married, sober, understand machinery and can get production. Address No. 3170.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Have been overseer of one large room for nine years but have good reasons for wanting to change and can furnish excellent reference from present superintendent. Address No. 3171.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large spinning room. Can furnish reference as to character and ability or demonstrate same. Address No. 3172.

WANT position as master mechanic in medium size mill. Have had number years' experience in steam plant and machine shops. Now employed as master mechanic and can furnish reference. Prefer Georgia or Alabama. Address No. 3173.

WANT position as superintendent of large yarn mill or assistant superintendent of large weaving mill corporation where there is chance for promotion. 37 years of age, unmarried but settled. Address No. 3174.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer in carding in large mill. Young man thoroughly equipped and can give satisfaction. Have had experience in best of mills only and can furnish satisfactory reference. Address No. 3175.

WANT position as overseer of plain weaving in large mill. Can furnish best of reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3177.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of weave room in large mill. Experienced on ducks, osnaburghs, prints, drills, twines and can give good reference. Now employed. Address No. 3179.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding or spinning in large mill or both in small mill. Address No. 3180.

WANT position as overseer of weaving, plain or fancy. Have had several years' experience as overseer and can give satisfaction. Address No. 3181.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in good mill in North or South Carolina or Georgia. Experienced in plain and fancy work. Good reference. Address No. 3182.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in North Carolina or Virginia; 38 years old and long experience in mill. Can come at once. Address No. 3183.

WANT position as overseer of weaving; 16 years as overseer and second hand; 28 years in mill. Experience on plain or fancy loom. Will take job in Georgia or Alabama. Can furnish A 1 reference. Address No. 3184.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Long and varied experience. Have held position in large sheeting mill for some time, but mill is now closed. Will go anywhere. Address No. 3185.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning or superintendent of small mill; 30 years of age; married and have family; considered a hustler. Have no bad habits. A 1 reference. Address No. 3186.

WANT position as superintendent of small yarn mill or overseer of carding and spinning or either in a large mill. Reference if required. Address No. 3187.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or bth or superintendent of small yarn mill. Will go anywhere for good job. Can handle any size job. Good character. Address No. 3188.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Prefer one on fine or combed

yarns. Best of reference and experience from large mills. Address No. 3189.

WANT position as overseer of large spinning room. Long experience on wide range of yarns. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 3190.

WANT position as general manager or superintendent of large yarn or cloth mill; years of experience. Can furnish best of reference from leading cotton manufacturers. Address No. 3191.

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WANT position as superintendent of yarn or weaving mill. Long experience and

can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3210.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning in large mill. Long experience in all lines of work and can produce satisfactory results. Address No. 3211.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or both or superintendent of yarn mill. Will go anywhere. Twenty years' practical experience in mill and a graduate of two textile schools. Address No. 3212.

WANT position as superintendent of 10,000-spindle mill on warp or hosiery yarn, white or colored. Prefer mill equipped to spin variety numbers—from 8's to 30's. Married, age 42, thirty years' in mill and can make what the trade wants. Would consider overseer of carding and spinning in large mill. Address No. 3213.

WANT position as overseer of large weave room as assistant superintendent, or superintendent of small damask mill. Ten years' experience, seven as overseer; graduate of N. C. Textile School. Address No. 3214.

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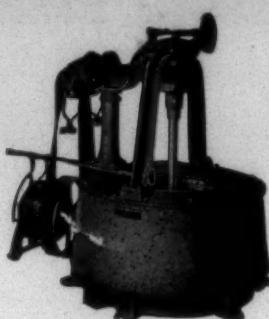
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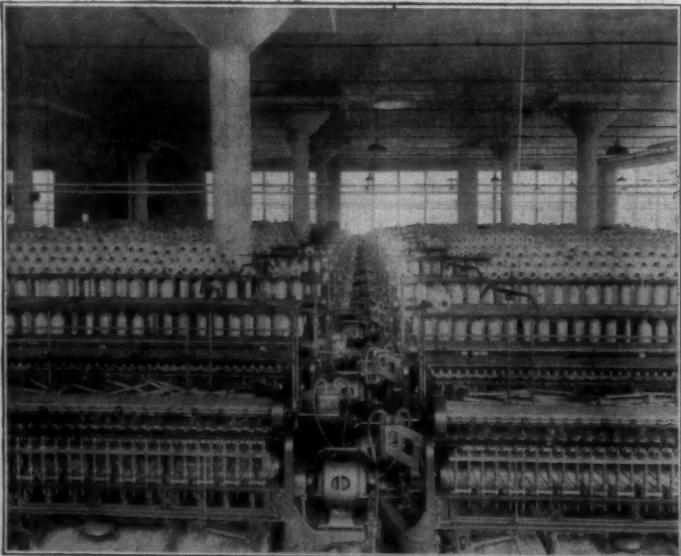
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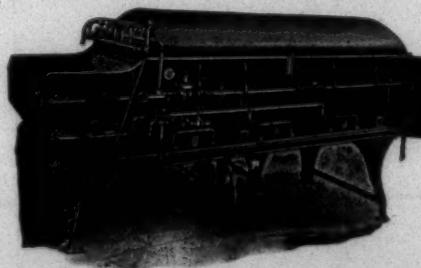
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